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A  
CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,  
ON A NEW PLAN;

COMPRISING

Articles of an Historical, Biographical, and  
Miscellaneous Nature, for Daily Use:

TO WHICH ARE SUBJOINED,

An Explanation of the several Subdivisions of Time;  
The Origin of the present Names of the Days of the  
Week and Months of the Year;

An Account of the Correspondence of the latter with the  
New French Calendar;

AND

A COPIOUS INDEX TO THE WORK.  
Designed for the Use of YOUNG LADIES.

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By WILLIAM BUTLER,

Teacher of Writing, Accounts, and Geography, in  
Ladies' Schools and in Private Families.

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THE SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED.

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London:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

BY S. COUCHMAN, THROGMORTON-STREET,  
And Sold by C. DILLY, in the Poultry; J. DEBRETT,  
Piccadilly; T. CONDER, Bucklersbury; E. NEWBERY,  
Corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard; and J. CARTER,  
North-Side of the Royal-Exchange. 1799.

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## P R E F A C E.

THE following little work, in its original state, was annexed to my "*Exercises on the Globes*," which were published in 1798, and are now out of print. In that situation it obtained the good opinion of many respectable friends; at their desire, it is now made a distinct publication; and, under their auspices, it is offered to the Public in an enlarged, and, it is presumed, an improved form. The additions, which are chiefly biographical, have, it is confessed, been inserted "on the spur of the occasion," and amidst the toil of a very active occupation, which precluded regular study. To render them as entertaining and improving as the present limits would allow, or my ability could accomplish, has, however, been the object of my anxious endeavours.

While Chronology (which fixes the dates of the various events recorded in history, and arranges them according to the several divisions of time, in the order in which they happened) derives its principal light from history, it does, in return, serve history as an accurate and a

faithful guide\*. To read history with much pleasure, and yet be without some knowledge of Chronology, is impossible. To be able to ascertain *when* an event happened is that which alone, in many cases, stamps importance on the fact itself.

The present volume is partly biographical. To the admiration and gratitude of the rising generation, I have introduced the names of a few of our heroes, who, at sea or by land, have triumphed over the enemies of their native isle ; of statesmen, whose wisdom maintained harmony in all the orders of the community ; of patriots, who were prodigal of blood in the cause of their country ; of philanthropists, whose labours have been exerted for the benefit of mankind ; of martyrs, who have expired in the flames, when attesting the constancy of their resolution and the sincerity of their faith ; of divines, whose writings have pointed to heaven, while themselves have led the way ; and of authors, and men of genius of every description, who have extended the bounds of useful knowledge, and

\* Chronology and Geography are the eyes of history. The former informs *when* a fact happened, the latter, *where*.

augmented the stock of public happiness. Nor have I altogether forgotten those, who, on the stage, by their varied powers of imitation, have gladdened life; those, who, in the creation of works of art, have been distinguished by industry and by success; or those, who, in the wide region of poetry, have charmed by their harmonious numbers and novel thoughts, by the felicity of their combinations and the sublimity of their images. Having thus, though in a very limited degree, brought before my young friends some of the most illustrious characters of ancient and modern times, it is hoped that these eminent examples will have a tendency to form their sentiments, or to fire their emulation. The few opposite characters, introduced into the work, will, I trust, inspire the juvenile reader with a just abhorrence of those follies and those vices, which have led to disgrace and to ruin. Thus may biography answer the most valuable purpose in education, as it communicates what comes home to ourselves, and what we can actually turn to advantage. In this point of view, biography is, to persons in private stations, certainly of more use than history. But this part of the work, it is admitted,



mitted, is rather calculated to excite, than completely to gratify, curiosity.

In the historic part of the present publication, such facts have usually been selected, as have a connexion, either indirect or immediate, with the affairs of our own country ; and that every well-educated female should be conversant with them, is a principle in modern education which is generally acquiesced in. It is observed by Rollin, in his piece on Education, that no study is more proper to adorn the minds of young ladies than history. This pleasing department of literature, he adds, opens a vast field, in which they may be employed to great advantage, and with the utmost satisfaction to themselves, during several years.

Though among those articles which may be termed miscellaneous, there are, doubtless, some of inferior importance ; yet, we trust, that even the least valuable, under the direction of a judicious instructor, will furnish our young readers with ideas, upon which they may reflect when alone, or converse when in company. And, though many of the articles contained in this volume may be familiar to the majority of adult readers, they will, to those for whom it is chiefly designed, be in  
general

general new. As the names of the days of the week and months of the year are not explained in any mere school-book, the account of their origin will, I hope, be deemed a not uninteresting part of the work ; nor will the French Calendar, and its correspondence with the English one, probably, be unacceptable, as a subject of occasional reference.

Since there is a necessary connexion between memorable achievements, and the scenes or situations where they were performed, the latter have commonly been pointed out with exactness. For a similar reason, I have noticed the birth-places of eminent individuals\*. This mode of uniting them has also a further advantage. By the law of the association of ideas, when either is mentioned, the other will naturally suggest itself to the recollection. To find these places on a map will be a pleasing, as well as an improving exercise for the scholar. Who would not wish to know the spot which has acquired eminence by having given birth to a Shakespeare, or a Milton, to a Newton, a Locke, or a Howard ; and, with an almost superstitious reverence,

\* Of these a few, having been inadvertently omitted in their proper places, have been introduced as notes in the index.

“ ——— To kifs with fared joy the earth,  
 “ That gave a HAMPDEN or a RUSSEL birth.”

It is evident from daily experience, fays an elegant writer, that the *manners* of the ftronger fex receive their polifh from the common intercourfe of female fociety. It cannot, therefore, but follow, that the friendship of women of fuperior character and accomplishments, muft have the fame effect upon the *minds* of men, and proportionably improve and adorn them. Hence it becomes the indifpenfable duty of thofe, who are concerned in directing female education, if they are really well-wifhers to the amelioration of their fpecies, not only to fee that their pupils acquire fuch a general knowledge as will fill up their time innocently and ufefully, when they have concluded the courfe of fchool-education ; but to impart to them a tafte above fantaftic levities ; to render them agreeable acquaintance, amiable friends, and domeftic characters ; to enable them to give a zelt to

“ The circling pleasures of the evening fire,

“ Where friendship meets and love connubial  
 “ fmiles ;”—

in a word, to make them good daughters,  
 good wives, and good mothers. But as I  
 have

have already, in the prefaces to a collection of *Arithmetical Questions*, and of *Exercises on the Globes*, explained at considerable length my ideas of the benefits which may be expected hereafter to result to society from the influence of well-educated females; it will be here sufficient for me to express my entire conviction, that, if the present world is ever to become the terrestrial paradise which some modern philosophers predict, the grand instruments of reformation will be WOMEN.

As this little volume is designed to be an instrument of instruction in schools, what appears the best mode of using it I may perhaps without impropriety suggest. Every day the pupils should be required to recite the chief particulars of the event or events which occurred on that day. When there is an extensive school-library, such scholars as are capable, should apply to books which treat more fully on the subject. Of the events they should furnish a more ample account \*;

\* Of the articles which are purely biographical, most may be found in an enlarged state, though not on a very extensive scale, in Mr. STEPHEN JONES's New Biographical Dictionary, an elegant pocket volume, which is deservedly become a popular work. See *Jones, Stephen*, in the Index.

and,



and, besides pointing out the places in an atlas, briefly describe them by means of a well-selected Gazetteer. The words in the index might also be advantageously given as a school-task; and the number of words so given be proportioned to the age of the pupils and the size of the class. At stated periods, perhaps once a week, a repetition might be profitably made. That this volume may be employed daily\*, and without intermission, is the great advantage to which it presumes to lay claim; and thus, in the course of a single year, and under a preceptor of judgment, it is not perhaps too much to assert, that a vast accession of knowledge, as interesting as important, might be communicated and acquired.

WILLIAM BUTLER.

Oxford-Court, Cannon-Street,

*May 1, 1799.*

\* Our young readers are requested to observe, that the Appendix contains the days which are omitted in the body of the work.

ADVER-

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# ADVERTISEMENT.

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## A LIST OF BOOKS, PUBLISHED BY THE SAME AUTHOR, FOR THE USE OF YOUNG LADIES.

### I.

AN engraved INTRODUCTION TO ARITHMETIC; consisting of examples in the four principal rules, and a collection of tables; designed to facilitate the progress of young beginners, and to diminish the labour of the tutor. Price 3s. bound.

### II.

ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS on a new plan: designed as a supplement to the Introduction, and intended to answer the double purpose of arithmetical instruction and miscellaneous information. Price 4s. bound.

*A new edition of this work, being the third, is now in the Press\*.*

### III. GEO-

\* The following are extracted from the accounts given of this work by some of the literary journals:

“Those efforts which are bent towards the instruction of the rising generation, are not unworthy of the examination of the  
the

## III.

GEOGRAPHICAL and BIOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES on a new plan. Price 3s. 6d. Published June 1, 1798.

*A new edition of this little work is now in the Press.*

## IV. EXER.

the critic; and when, as in the present instance, the *utile* and the *dulce* are happily blended, we should think we acquitted ourselves ill of our duty towards the public, if we withheld expressions of satisfaction. The dryness and dulness of books of arithmetic in general, have disgusted many with the study, the unlearned thinking it difficult and unentertaining, and the more learned, puerile and not worth attention. The plan is, to combine some historical, geographical, political, or philosophical fact with every arithmetical question; and, by these means, to convey some further instruction than is contained in books of this kind. The selections are entertaining, and well calculated to inspire a love of the study with which they are connected."

*Lit. Rev. Reg. Times, Sept. 1795, p. 351.*

"There is a high degree of novelty in the design of conveying so much important instruction in a treatise on arithmetic; but, without judging of its moral and political importance, we think it has considerable merit in the way of supporting and strengthening attention, by relieving and enlivening the imagination. The author's method is ingenious, and his questions are selected with judgment."

*English Review, Aug. 1796.*

"As a collection of miscellaneous information, we think this work entitled to praise, and likely to be useful.

*London Rev. Europ. Mag. Vol. xxx. p. 49.*

"In a book of common arithmetic we did not expect to find that variety of information which this work contains. The author's reading has been very extensive, and his researches seem to have been directed with a particular view to this publication. There is scarcely any subject, or any kind of knowledge to which he is not desirous, with a very laudable zeal, of engaging the attention of his pupils; and, instead of  
composing

## IV.

EXERCISES on the GLOBES; interspersed with some historical, biographical, chronological, mythological, and miscellaneous information; on a new plan. Price 4s. 6d. bound. Published Aug. 1, 1798.

The kind partiality of friendship, and the very flattering manner in which a popular publication\* has mentioned the above performance, having obtained for it a circulation far beyond the author's expectations,

composing a mere treatise of arithmetic, he has compiled an universal common-place book for their instruction. While he is professedly employed in teaching them the common rules and operations of numerical computation, he takes occasion to introduce a variety of topics in astronomy and geography, biography and chronology, mechanics and philosophy, natural, civil, and ecclesiastical history, politics and government, ethics and theology; and he ranges with them, generally in prose, but occasionally in verse, through the whole circle of sciences, sacred and profane. We applaud the assiduity and labour displayed in this work, as well as the motives that induced the author to devote so much time to the compilation of it. As a book of general instruction and amusement, altogether unconnected with arithmetical rules, it does honour to the compiler, and deserves to be recommended." *Monthly Rev. New Series*, Vol. xxii. p. 209.

\* The Lady's Monthly Museum for Dec. 1798, published by VERNOR and HOOD, in the Poultry: an elegant Miscellany, "which has for its chief object," say the proprietors, "the amusement and instruction of the BRITISH FAIR; and to make the DAUGHTERS of the present age WISER and BETTER."

The following is extracted from the work alluded to:

"Mr. BUTLER has, on former occasions, proved that he has been no idle attendant on the rising generation. He has,

at



expectations, the whole impressiion being already disposed of, he takes this opportunity of informing his friends, that a new edition shall be printed with as much dispatch as his stated engagements will permit.

*Nearly*

at least, the merit of having strewed over with flowers the steep and thorny path of instruction.

“ This volume contains a greater number of problems than we remember to have seen before collected ; and the examples, by which each problem is illustrated, are many and various. Indeed, a paucity of examples, in elementary works of this nature, must render more difficult and less certain, the improvement of the young student ; for (as Mr. B. remarks) ‘ children learn nothing effectually, except by frequency of repetition.’

“ Our author suggests, to those who may use this book, a method whereby its purpose may be most effectually answered ; and asserts, that, if the directions laid down be followed, not only much general knowledge will be incidentally acquired, but an acquaintance with the most useful problems be indelibly imprinted on the memory.

“ In the part of the work that treats of the Celestial Globe, the remarks of poets, mythologists, and historians, concerning the various constellations, are introduced, and, sometimes, a brief sketch of the natural history of the several animals which they represent ; together with some very pleasing anecdotes.—If our limits would allow us, we should have pleasure in transcribing some extracts from this part of the volume.

“ It appears rather extraordinary to us, that a plan of instruction so well calculated to gratify that curiosity which the science itself must raise in youthful minds, has not before occurred to writers on this subject ; as, without some such explanations, the various figures on the Celestial Globe must be wholly uninteresting, because perfectly unintelligible. The introduction of the Greek Alphabet, with the names and powers of the letters, though but a trivial circumstance in itself, is a happy thought,—as it enables the pupil readily to name the several stars by the characters assigned to them by astronomers.

“ The

*Nearly prepared for the Press, and to be published with  
as much expedition as the Author's stated avocations  
will allow,*

A small Tract of SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY  
for the use of young ladies, with MAPS.—With  
this work will be incorporated, A BRIEF SKETCH  
OF THE DIFFERENT PRINCIPLES MAINTAINED  
BY THE CHIEF CHRISTIAN SECTS, and some  
Miscellaneous Matter.

“ The idea, also, of introducing into such of the problems  
as include days of the month, such days as have been marked  
by some memorable event, is not only novel in itself, but  
shews, that, throughout his work, the Author has kept in  
view the purpose of imparting general information, and of fa-  
miliarising his pupils to the ‘interesting paths of biography  
and history—paths in which it may be expected, they will  
gain, at once, habits of virtue, and vigour of intellect.’

“ At the end of the work (if we may use that expression) is  
a Chronological Table, of near 100 pages, comprising articles  
of historical and biographical information, under the several  
days of the year referred to in the problems. This we con-  
sider as a valuable portion of the work ; and *whether it might  
not even be a desirable thing to enlarge this article, and make  
a detached publication of it,* is for Mr. B. to consider.

“ To conclude : though the Treatises of Dr. Watts, of  
Costard, of Bransby, and some others on this subject, contain  
more scientific information, we do not hesitate to recommend  
this volume, the object of which, the Author tells us, was  
to furnish a more useful, comprehensive, and attractive Prac-  
tical Treatise on the Use of the Globes, than any that had  
hitherto appeared : and, in our opinion, there are few writers  
on the subject of practical education, to whom our female  
offspring are under greater obligations than to the Author of  
the present work.

ADDRESS

## ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

**M**R. BUTLER, Teacher of WRITING, ACCOUNTS, and GEOGRAPHY, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that having frequently found himself prevented by prior engagements from attending ladies schools and private families which had honoured him with applications for that purpose, he has engaged as partner, his son-in-law, Mr. THOMAS BOURN, jun. of Mare-Street, Hackney. This connexion will not only better enable Mr. B. to avail himself of the kind partiality of his friends; but, by introducing to their acquaintance, will recommend to their protection a much-esteemed friend of exemplary moral conduct, and great professional ability, with the happy talent of communicating instruction, united to indefatigable assiduity and zeal in the discharge of his engagements.

A CHRONO-

## A

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

## JANUARY.

JAN.

1, 1067.

WILLIAM the Conqueror was crowned at Westminster. He was born at Falaise and buried at Caen, now in the department of Calvados, France. See battle of Hastings, Arith. Quest.

- 1515. Expired Lewis XII. King of France, in the 53d year of his age, to the extreme regret of the French nation, who, sensible of his tender concern for their welfare, gave him, with one voice, the honourable appellation of *father of his people*. See October 9, 1514.

- 1651. Charles II. was crowned at Scone, Perthshire, Scotland.

- 2, 17. Ovid, one of the finest poets of the Augustan age, expired at Tomi, near Varna, on the western coast of the Black Sea, whether he had been banished by the Emperor

B

Augustus,



JAN.

Augustus, but for what reason is not now known. His poetical talents have justly ranked him among the first of Roman poets, but his works have a very immoral tendency. Ovid's death is said to have happened on the same day with that of LIVY, the celebrated Roman historian, who was born at Padua, 59 years B. C.

- 3, 107 B. C. Cicero, one of the greatest orators, statesmen, and philosophers of antiquity, was born. See December 7, 43 B. C.
- 1670. Died General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, a principal instrument in restoring Charles II. after he had been an exile almost nine years.
- 4, 1568. Died Roger Ascham, who had been Latin secretary and tutor in the learned languages to Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was much lamented. He was born near Northallerton in Yorkshire, about the year 1515.
- 1712. Prince Eugene, of Savoy, arrived in England. On his audience of leave, March 13, 1712, Queen Anne presented him with a sword, valued at 5000*l*. He had rendered eminent services to this country in conjunction with the Duke of Marlborough.
- 1724. Philip V. King of Spain, resigned his crown to his son, and retired to his palace of

St.

JAN.

St. Ildefonso. It is somewhat remarkable, that in less than 80 years four sovereigns abdicated their thrones; namely, Christina, Queen of Sweden, in 1654; Casimir, King of Poland, in 1667; Philip, King of Spain, in 1724; and Amadeus, King of Sardinia, in 1730. See also January 16, 1556.

- 5, 1783. Onore, in the East-Indies, taken by the English, with a most terrible carnage.
- 6, 1536. Queen Catharine of Arragon, the divorced wife of the tyrant Henry VIII. died at Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire. The acute and comprehensive critic, Dr. Johnson, in his remarks upon the tragedy of Henry VIII. says, that the meek sorrows and virtuous distresses of this queen have furnished some scenes which may be justly numbered among the greatest efforts of tragedy. But the genius of Shakespeare, he subjoins, comes in and goes out with Catharine. Some state her death to have happened on the 8th of January. She was interred at Peterborough.
- 1539. Henry VIII. was married to Anne of Cleves; a fine duchy in the circle of Westphalia, Germany.
- 7, 1558. Calais surrendered to the French, after it had been in the possession of the English above 210 years.

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7, 1785. Mr. Blanchard, accompanied by Dr. Jeffries, went from Dover to the forest of Guienes, near Calais, in France, in an air balloon, in about two hours. In consequence of this aerial voyage the late king of France presented Mr. Blanchard with 12000 livres, and granted him a pension of 1200 livres a year.

8, 1536. See January 6, 1536.

10, 1644-5. Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, was beheaded on Tower-Hill, in the 71st year of his age, for high-treason, not proved against him; but he fell a sacrifice to party-violence and his own high-church sentiments, which induced him to attempt a general uniformity in religion, or rather to impose the doctrine, discipline, and hierarchy of the church of England, on the three kingdoms. He was a native of Reading in Berkshire.

— 1698. Gave birth to the celebrated and unfortunate poet Richard Savage, who died in a jail at Bristol, 1743; an eminent instance of the uselessness and insignificance of knowledge, wit, and genius, without prudence and a proper regard to the common maxims of life. For an account of his sufferings, through the unnatural cruelty of his mother, the countess of Macclesfield, we refer our young

JAN.

young readers to Mr. Jones's New Biographical Dictionary.

- 11, 1698. Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy or Russia, came to England and remained incognito. He improved himself here in the art of ship-building, and King William presented him with one of his royal yachts.

— 1753. Sir Hans Sloane, baronet, died at his house at Chelsea. He was first physician to George the Second, and many years president of the Royal Society. His immense collection of books, manuscripts, and curious productions of nature and art, now form a most valuable part of the British Museum. Sir Hans was a native of Ireland.

- 13, 1790. Monastic establishments were suppressed in France. Protestants have always been accustomed to consider monastic institutions as the haunts of ignorance and superstition, where the proud priest and lazy monk fattened upon the riches of the land. It must however be admitted, that though we have now reason enough to rejoice that they are fallen, they have nevertheless, in their day, been made subservient to some useful purposes. See Miscell. Pieces, by Dr. Aikin and Mrs. Barbauld.

- 14, 1792. Died Joseph Jackson, a letter-founder of distinguished eminence, with whose types



JAN.

Mr. Bensley prints the splendid edition of the Bible now publishing by Mr. Macklin.

14, 1794. Died, in the 65th year of his age, Dr. Edward Harwood, an eminent dissenting minister and excellent classical scholar, whose learned works are well known, some of them having gone through many editions. His "Introduction to the Study of the "New Testament" is a very valuable performance.

15, 1559. Queen Elizabeth was crowned at Westminster.

— 1779. David Garrick, an illustrious actor, called the English Roscius, expired. Roscius, the famous Roman comedian, flourished about 50 years B. C. He was contemporary with Æsop the fabulist, and Cicero the orator.

— 1795. The Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, and his family, in consequence of the successes of the French, were obliged to leave the Hague, and effect their escape to England, where they arrived on the 21st of the same month. They sailed from Helvoetsluys and landed at Harwich.

16, 1556. The Emperor Charles V. after a long and turbulent reign, resigned the crown of Spain and other dominions to his son Philip, reserving

JAN.

reserving nothing for himself but an annual pension of 100,000 crowns ; and chose for the place of his retreat St. Juste, near Placentia, in Spain. See January 4, 1724.

- 16, 1780. Admiral Rodney destroyed several Spanish ships, near St. Vincent's Cape, Portugal. This celebrated naval commander, who immortalized his name by numerous public services, died in 1792, aged 74.

— 1794. Expired, Edward Gibbon, Esq. author of a celebrated work, entitled, “ An History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,” great part of which was written at Lausanne, in Switzerland. Mr. Gibbon was born at Putney, in Surrey, 1737.

- 17, 1792. Died George Horne, bishop of Norwich, whose “ Sermons” and “ Commentary on the Psalms” are highly esteemed.

- 18, 1719. Died Sir Samuel Garth, an excellent poet and physician, and author of a most admirable satire, called “ The Dispensary.”

— 1732. The birth-day of the late King of Poland. See Feb. 11, 1798.

- 19, 1728. Died William Congreve, a celebrated dramatic writer and poet ; author of several comedies and poems, and of the tragedy of the “ Mourning Bride.” He was descended

JAN.

of an ancient family in Staffordshire, and born in 1672.

19, 1730. The Czar Peter II. died of the small-pox, in the 15th year of his age, and the 3d of his reign. He was the grandson of Peter the Great.

20, 1790. The far-famed philanthropist HOWARD died at Cherson, the capital of New Russia. He was a native of Hackney. A brief account of this "patriot of the world" is given in the Author's Arithmetical Questions.

21, 1793. Louis XVI. King of the French, was beheaded at Paris. This unfortunate monarch was born in 1754; succeeded his grandfather, Louis XV. in 1774, and was crowned, at Rheims, in 1775.

The 21st of the month is said to have been singularly ominous to Louis XVI.; April 21, 1770, he was married\*; June 21, 1770, at a fête, given in consequence of his marriage, a vast number of persons were trampled to death; June 21, 1792, he escaped from Paris to Varennes; Sept. 21, 1792, royalty was abolished in France; and January 21, 1793, he was executed between eleven and twelve in the morning.

\* Some state the marriage to have taken place on the 19th of April 1770.

JAN.

22, 1561. Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Alban's, and Lord High Chancellor of England in the reign of James I. one of the greatest and most universal geniuses that any age or country has produced, was born at York-House in the Strand. See April 9, 1626.

23, 1570. The Earl of Murray, regent of Scotland during the minority of James VI. was shot at Linlithgow, by Hamilton, of Bothwellhaugh, who, after the battle of Langside-hill, in 1568, had been condemned to death as a rebel, but, at the powerful intercession of Knox the reformer, obtained a pardon. Part of his estate was, however, bestowed upon one of the regent's favourites, who seized his house, and turned out his wife naked, in a cold night, into the open fields, where, before the next morning, she became furiously mad. This injury made a deeper impression on him than the benefit he had received, and from that moment he vowed to be revenged on the regent. The assassin escaped to France.

Historians are much divided concerning the character of Murray ; but it is generally admitted, that his administration was extremely popular; and he was long and affectionately remembered among the commons, by the name of the GOOD REGENT.

23, 1766.



JAN.

23, 1766. Expired, at Bethnal-Green, William Caslon, universally esteemed a first-rate artist in the art of letter-founding, his foundery in Chiswell-Street having been one of the most capital in this, and equal to any in foreign countries. He was born in 1692, in that part of the town of Hales-Owen which is situated in Shropshire.

24, 76. The Emperor Adrian was born at Rome. In a visit to Britain he built the famous wall which still bears his name. It extended from the Solway Frith to the river Tyne, where Newcastle now stands. The design of it was to secure the Romans from the incursions of the Caledonians. Adrian died at Baix, in the 63d year of his age, having reigned 21 years. The Latin verses he addressed to his soul have been translated by Pope. See the Ency. Brit. Art. Adrian, and Pope's works.

Baix was a city of Campania near the sea, famous for its delightful situation and baths, where many of the Roman senators had villas.

No bay with pleasant Baix can compare.

HORACE.

— 1793. The King of Prussia, contrary to all the principles of national justice, took possession

JAN.

session of the city of Thorn. This was the birth-place of that eminent astronomer Copernicus, in 1472; he died in 1543.

28, 1547. Died, after a life distinguished by caprice, violence, and tyranny, Henry VIII. He had reigned 37 years and 9 months.

— 1725. Peter the Great expired, at Petersburg, in the 53d year of his age, and 29th of his reign. This monarch gave a new face to the Russian empire; he rendered it at once formidable and flourishing, by disciplining his troops, by creating a powerful navy, by perfecting the education of the young nobility, by establishing manufactures, giving vigour to commerce, and encouraging arts and sciences; in short, he gave his empire an influence and importance which it never enjoyed before his time. His character is well delineated in Thomson's "Winter."

30, 1649. Charles I. was decollated at Whitehall. See Arith. Quest.

31, 1796. The French Princess Maria Theresa, daughter of Louis XVI. arrived at Vienna.

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## FEBRUARY.

FEB.

1, 1702. Marshal Villeroy, general of the French and Spanish armies in Italy, was surprised,  
at

FEB.

at Cremona, in his bed, and taken prisoner by the Imperialists under Prince Eugene.

2, 1696. Was born, at Pendeen in Cornwall, William Borlase, an ingenious and learned writer, who has perpetuated his name by his deep researches into the natural history of his native county. Dr. Borlase was the intimate friend of Pope, whom he furnished with many of the materials which formed his grotto at Twickenham. He died August 31, 1772.

3, 1660. General Monk entered London with his army.

— 1777. Died Dr. William Kenrick, once a principal writer in the Monthly Review, the original editor of the Morning Chronicle, and author of several dramatic and other publications.

4, 1194. Richard I. who, on his return from the Holy Land, through Germany, had been detained as a prisoner by the Emperor, was released. His ransom has been stated by some historians at 150,000 marks; by others, at 190,000.

— 1555. John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, was burnt before the door of the cathedral in that city, in the reign of the sanguinary Mary. He suffered with admirable constancy.

4, 1716.

FEB.

- 4, 1716. The pretender, the Earl of Mar, and some others, embarked, at Montrose, in Scotland, for France. See Dec. 26, 1715, and Arith. Quest.
- 1732. Dr. John Armstrong, a native of Roxburghshire, took his degree in physic at Edinburgh. He was the author of many ingenious works, but his “Art of Preserving Health” is generally considered as his best performance. Dr. Armstrong died in 1779.
- 5, 45 B. C. Cato, a celebrated Roman patriot, and stoic philosopher, who considered FREEDOM as that which alone “sustains the name and dignity of man,” unable to survive the independency of his country, stabbed himself at UTICA, near Tunis in Africa\*.

By this rash act of suicide, independent of all moral or religious considerations, Cato carried his patriotism to the highest degree of political phrensy; for Cato, dead, could be of no use to his country; but had he preserved his life, his counsels might have moderated Cæsar’s ambition, and, as Montesquieu well observes, have given a different turn to public affairs.

\* See Arith. Quest. Battle of Pharsalia.

Who



Who kills himself, involves him in the guilt  
 Of foulest murder. True, no written law  
 Commands our strict forbearance, but be sure  
 The laws of nature are the laws of God;  
 And he who said *thou shalt not murder*, made  
 This universal law that binds our hands  
 From mischief to ourselves.  
 Look towards CALVARY, and learn from thence  
 The noblest fortitude is still to bear  
 Accumulated ills, and never faint.  
 We may avoid them, if we can with honour;  
 But GOD requiring, let weak man submit,  
 And drink the bitter draught and not repine.  
 Had CATO been a *Christian*, he had died  
 By inches rather than have ta'en the sword  
 And fall'n unlike his Master.

ADRIANO; or the 1st of June.

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- 6, 1685. Charles II. died at Whitehall. He left no legitimate issue, but his natural children were numerous. He was succeeded by his brother, James II. the third, but only surviving, son of Charles I.
- 7, 1587. Mary, Queen of Scots, was beheaded, at Fotheringay-Castle, in Northamptonshire, after an unjust and cruel captivity of almost nineteen years in England.
- 8, 1587. Some chronologists mention this to have been the day on which Mary, Queen of Scots, was decapitated.

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9, 1700. Daniel Bernouilli, one of the most celebrated philosophers and mathematicians of the present century, was born at Groningen, in the north part of the United Provinces. He died in 1782, at Basil, in the north of Switzerland.

10, 1567. Henry Stuart, Lord Darnly, who, on marrying Mary, Queen of Scots, had been, by her proclamation, declared King of Scotland, was murdered. It is generally supposed that this tragical scene was acted by the contrivance of Bothwell, and with the connivance of the queen herself, since she soon after espoused her husband's murderer\*. The house where Darnly slept was blown up with gunpowder; so that it is uncertain whether he was put to death first, or perished in the ruins. This execrable deed was perpetrated in a lonely mansion, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, about two o'clock in the morning. It has been the object of late eminent historians either greatly to palliate the crimes, or wholly to rescue the memory of the unfortunate Mary from obloquy: Hume and Stuart, north of the Tweed; and the elegant Whitaker on this side. But as long as the fate of Darnly, and the queen's connexions with Bothwell,

\* See May 15, 1567.

are

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are related, a shade will, we apprehend, be found to tinge her character, that neither art nor panegyric can effectually obliterate.

10, 1798. The French entered Rome in triumph. We clearly see, even the infidel part of the world sees it, said the venerable Dr. Priestley, in a discourse printed in 1791, that the time is fast approaching, when the power of the POPE, the great soul of spiritual tyranny, will come to an end: a prediction which is now fully verified.

11, 1763. Expired, at his much admired residence, the Leafowes, near Hagley \*, in Worcestershire, William Shenstone, an eminent pastoral poet and miscellaneous writer. He was buried at Hales-Owen, in Shropshire, his native place, where he was born in 1714.

— 1798. Stanislaus Poniatowski, *ci-devant* King of Poland, died at Petersburg. He was born January 18, 1732, elected King of Poland Sept. 7, 1764, and deposed by the late Empress of Russia in the year 1794. During the whole of his reign, he proved himself to be a patriotic monarch, and an honest man. The revolution effected by him in 1791, by which he incurred the displea-

\* See August 22, 1773.

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sure of the ambitious Czarina\*, greatly improved the condition of the Poles, and called forth the most sublime eulogium from Burke.

- 12, 1554. Lady Jane Gray, or Grey, and her husband were beheaded. This illustrious personage fell a victim to the ambition of her parents, who, on the demise of Edward VI. prevailed on her to suffer herself to be proclaimed Queen of England. Though only 17 years of age, she was eminent for piety and learning, being mistress of the Greek and Latin languages.

— 1660. General Monk drew up his forces in Finsbury-Fields.

— 1689. The Princess of Orange arrived at Whitehall, from Holland. She was the daughter of James II.

- 13, 1732. Died in exile at Paris, whither he was banished for corresponding with the Pretender, Francis Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, a celebrated poet, controversial, and political writer. See March 6, 1662.

\* See "A HISTORY of POLAND, from its Origin as a Nation to the Commencement of the Year 1795," in one volume, 8vo. written (though published anonymously) by Mr. STEPHEN JONES, Author of the "New Biographical Dictionary," "Sheridan Improved," &c. &c.



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- 14, 1779. Captain Cook was killed at Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich-Islands. See Arith. Quest.
- 1780. Died the illustrious lawyer, Sir William Blackstone, author of a celebrated work, entitled, "Commentaries on the Laws of England." He was born in Cheapside, London, July 10, 1723.
- 1797. Sir John Jervis, now Earl St. Vincent, obtained a signal victory over the Spanish fleet, off Cape St. Vincent, Portugal.
- 15, 1695. The day on which King William, on his return from Richmond, was to have been assassinated. See Smollet's Cont. of Hume, vol. i. p. 278.
- 1708. Died at Hereford, where he was interred in the cathedral, John Philips, author of the "Splendid Shilling," "Cider," and other admired poems. He was born at Bampton in Oxfordshire, Dec. 30, 1676.
- 16, 1689. William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, were proclaimed King and Queen of England, &c.
- 1754. Dr. Richard Mead died. See Exercises on the Globes, p. 184.
- 1796. Amboyna, a noted spice-island in the East-Indies, formerly belonging to the Dutch, capitulated to the English. Banda another

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another small island, adjacent to the former, submitted the 8th of March following.

17, 1571. An earthquake, in Herefordshire, removed Marcley-Hill to a considerable distance from where it stood. It continued in motion two or three days, and either carried away or overturned every thing which impeded its progress. The ground thus moved was about 26 acres\*.

In 1583, a similar prodigy happened in Dorsetshire. Stow's Chron.

The fylvan scene

Migrates uplifted; and, with all its soil,  
Alighting in some distant fields, finds out  
A new possessor.

COWPER.

Philips, in his "Cider," thus notices the removal of Marcley-Hill:

I nor advise nor reprehend the choice  
Of MARCLEY-HILL; the apple no where finds  
A kinder mould: yet 'tis unsafe to trust  
Deceitful ground: who knows but that once more  
This mount may journey, and, his present site  
Forfaking, to thy neighbour's bounds transfer  
The goodly plantst, affording matter strange

\* See Speed's Account of Herefordshire, or Camden's Britannia.

† And settle on a new freehold,  
As Marcley-Hill had done of old.

HUDIBRAS.

For

For law debates? If therefore thou incline  
 To deck this rise with fruits of various tastes,  
 Fail not by frequent vows t'implore success:  
 Thus piteous heav'n may fix the wand'ring glebe.

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17, 1673. Died at Paris, the place of his nativity,  
 Moliere, a famous comedian, and styled by  
 Voltaire "the best comic poet that ever  
 "lived in any nation." He was seized with  
 death in his 53d year, whilst acting in the  
 character of a sick man, in "Le Malade  
 "Imaginaire," one of his own plays. See  
 August 2, 1798.

18, 1478. The Duke of Clarence, brother to  
 Edward IV. was drowned in the Tower.  
 The only favour granted to him by the  
 king, after his condemnation, was the choice  
 of his death; and he chose to be privately  
 immersed in a butt of malmsey: a whimsical  
 election, which, as Hume observes, implies  
 that he had an extraordinary passion for that  
 liquor.

— 1653. This day a memorable naval engage-  
 ment commenced between the English and  
 Dutch off Portland-Island, Dorsetshire. The  
 battle continued for three days, and the En-  
 glish destroyed Eleven Dutch Men of War  
 and Thirty Merchantmen. Van Trump was  
 Admiral of the Dutch, and Blake of the  
 English;

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English; and Generals Monk and Dean commanded under Blake.

19, 1593. Prince Henry Frederick, son of James VI. of Scotland, and afterwards Prince of Wales, was born at Stirling.

20, 1712. The marriage of the Czar Peter and the celebrated Catharine was publicly solemnized, with great pomp, at Petersburg. Their union had before been secretly performed at Jawerof, in Poland.

— 1792. The Emperor of Germany died, after an illness of only Thirty-Six Hours, and was succeeded by his eldest son Francis I.

23, 1792. Expired, at his house in Leicester-Fields, Sir Joshua Reynolds, a most eminent painter, and many years president of the Royal Academy\*. See July 16, 1723.

24, 1303. On this day the Scots, under Cummin their Regent, gained three victories over the forces of Edward I. at Roslin, near Edinburgh.

— 1500. The celebrated Charles V. Emperor of Germany, was born at Ghent, in the Netherlands.

— 1525. Was fought the celebrated battle of Pavia, in Italy, between the French and Imperialists, when the former were defeated,

\* See June 4, 1776.



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and their king, Francis I. after fighting with heroic valour, and killing seven men with his own hand, was at last obliged to surrender himself prisoner. The unfortunate monarch wrote to his mother, Louisa of Savoy, Regent of the kingdom in his absence, the melancholy news of his captivity, conceived in these dignified and expressive terms : *Tout est perdu, Madame, hormis l'honneur.* He was detained a year and twenty days. See March 18, 1526.

25, 1601. Robert, Earl of Essex, who had been long one of Queen Elizabeth's chief favourites, was beheaded privately in the Tower, for treasonable practices, in the 34th year of his age. Some of his associates were shortly after executed at Tyburn, particularly Merrick his steward, and Cuff his secretary, both men of excellent parts, especially the latter, who was a celebrated wit and excellent scholar.

— 1723. Died the justly celebrated and most illustrious English architect, Sir Christopher Wren, in the 91st year of his age. See Arith. Quest.

27, 1706. Died, in the 86th year of his age, John Evelyn, Esq. one of the greatest natural philosophers that England has produced. He was interred at his native place, Wotton,

in

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in Surrey. An inscription upon his tomb expresses, according to his own intention, that, " Living in an age of extraordinary events and revolutions, he had learned from thence this truth, which he desired might be thus communicated to posterity : *That all is vanity, which is not honest ; and that there is no solid wisdom but in real piety.*"

Of all this gentleman's numerous writings, the most celebrated in the present day is his " Sylva," or a discourse of forest trees.

27, 1792. The Irish House of Commons was destroyed by fire.

28, 1447. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Regent of England in the minority of Henry VI. was assassinated in prison at St. Edmondsbury, in Suffolk. He fell a victim, principally, to the malice of Cardinal Beaufort. See Arith. Quest.

— 1582. Died at Edinburgh, George Buchanan, an eminent poet and historian. In his history of Scotland, which was written in Latin, he is said to have happily united the force and brevity of Sallust, with the perspicuity and elegance of Livy. The states of Scotland appointed him preceptor to the young king James VI. afterwards James I. of England.

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Buchanan was born in 1506, near Kilerne, in the shire of Lenox, Scotland.

28, 1760. The gallant Thurot, an enterprising Frenchman, was killed, and his small squadron captured near the Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea, by Captain John Elliot, who, even in his early youth, had distinguished himself by extraordinary acts of valour. Thurot, in the course of the preceding year, had so signalized his courage in battle, and his conduct in eluding the British cruisers, that his name became a terror to all the merchants and trading sea-ports of Great-Britain and Ireland. The defeat of his puny armament was, therefore, celebrated with as hearty rejoicings as the most important victory could have produced. In the year 1744, Thurot was taken in a Dunkirk privateer, by the English, and imprisoned at Dover, whence he escaped by throwing himself into an open boat, in which he contrived to reach Calais.

29, 1691. Was born, at Newton in Warwickshire, Edward Cave, celebrated for having planned and brought to perfection "The Gentleman's Magazine," which has subsisted near 70 years. Cave died January 10, 1754.

MARCH.

## M A R C H.

MAR.

1. ST. DAVID'S DAY. This day is annually commemorated by the Welsh, with a festivity congenial to the hospitable feelings of that brave people, in honour of St. David, who, in the time of King Arthur, about the middle of the sixth century, was Archbishop of St. David's, a city of Pembrokehire, on the most westerly promontory of Wales. Tradition informs us, that St. David, on his birth-day, obtained a great victory over some Saxon invaders. That his soldiers might be distinguished, he ordered each of them to fix a LEEK in his cap previous to the commencement of the battle. In memory of this circumstance, the Welsh, wherever resident, still wear a leek in their hats on the first of March.

- 29. Was born at Bilbilis, now Bilboa, in the province of Biscay, Spain, the celebrated Latin epigrammatist, Marcus Valerius Martialis, who is generally allowed to have excelled all those, whether ancient or modern, who have attempted the pointed epigram; the chief properties of which, according to Scaliger, are "brevity and smartness." Many of Martial's have,  
however,



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however, such an immoral tendency, that his works should be read with great caution. After residing at Rome from the 20th to the 54th year of his age, this famous poet retired to his native city, where he died at the age of 75.

- 2, 1711. Died Nicholas Boileau Despreaux, a celebrated French poet, who was born at Paris, November 1, 1636. So highly did he rank among French writers, that Bruyere, in a speech delivered in the French Academy, said, " Boileau excels Juvenal, comes up  
 " to Horace, seems to create the thoughts  
 " of another, and to make whatever he  
 " handles his own. His verses will be  
 " read even when the language is obsolete,  
 " and will be the last ruins of it." Dr. Warton also says, that Boileau's Art of Poetry is the best composition of that kind extant.

- 1791. The Rev. John Wesley, an eminently pious leader of the sect called Methodists, expired at London. He was born at Epworth, in Lincolnshire, in 1703, and sustained through life the character of a virtuous man, an accomplished scholar, and an eloquent preacher. One who knew him well thus speaks of Mr. Wesley: " If usefulness be excellence, if public good is  
 " the

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“ the chief object of attention in public characters, Mr. John Wesley will long be remembered as one of the best of men, as he was for more than fifty years the most diligent and indefatigable.” It has been computed, that he travelled 8000 miles every year, and preached three or four times constantly every day, besides visiting the sick, and arranging the concerns of the Society over which he presided.

- 3, 1561. Thomas Otway, an eminent English dramatic writer, was born at Trotting in Suffex. Indigence, with its concomitants sorrow and despondency, brought him to his grave, April 14, 1685. It is said, indeed, that, in the rage of hunger, going eagerly to devour a roll which charity had bestowed, he was choked with the first mouthful. His comedies are too licentious to be tolerated at the present day; but his “ Orphan” and “ Venice Preserved,” tragedies, contain some of the finest specimens of the pathetic to be found in our language.

- 1792. Died Robert Adam, an eminent architect, born at Kirkaldy in Scotland, 1728. He produced a total change in the architecture of this country; and his fertile genius in elegant ornament was not confined to the decoration of buildings, but has been dif-
- fused

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fused into almost every branch of manufacture.

- 5, 1778. Died Dr. Thomas Augustine Arne, whose musical compositions are well known and universally admired.
- 6, 1623. Prince Charles (son of James I.) and the Duke of Buckingham arrived at Madrid. The design of their journey was to conclude a treaty of marriage between the Prince and the Infanta of Spain, which, however, though the articles were agreed on, did not take place. On his succession to the crown in 1625, he married Henrietta of France, daughter of Henry IV.
- 8, 1702. William III. expired at Kensington-Palace, in the 52d year of his age, and the 14th of his reign. This Prince was the posthumous son of William, Prince of Orange, by the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of King Charles I.
- 1796. Sir William Chambers, the architect of Somerset-House\*, expired. He was by birth a Swede, but brought over to England at two years of age.
- 9, 1566. Rizzio, who had obtained an extraordinary degree of confidence and favour with the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, was

\* This superb structure and great national ornament was begun in 1776.

assassinated

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affassinated in her presence. He was an Italian musician of Turin, and arrived in Scotland about three years before in the suite of the Piedmontese ambassador.

- 10, 1792. Expired John, Earl of Bute, a nobleman who for some time directed the education of the present king; and, in 1763, he was appointed prime minister of state; a situation which popular resentment soon compelled him to relinquish. Though withdrawn from the ostensible administration of affairs, he was nevertheless considered as the clandestine director of the cabinet\*, and, on that account, continued long to be the constant subject of odium and invective in the patriotic publications of that period†. He was an encourager of learning and learned men, and a patron of the arts. See Mr. Jones's New Biog. Dict. the only biographical work, we believe, which contains a life of this unpopular nobleman.

- 11, 1478. The Duke of Clarence was buried at Tewkesbury. See February 18, 1478.

- 12, 1689. King James landed at Kinsale, in Ireland, with 5000 French, and from thence went to Dublin.

\* See Mr. Belfham's History of the Reign of George III.

† See Junius's Letters; the North-Briton, &c. &c.



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14, 1757. John Byng, an unfortunate English Admiral, who had given many proofs of courage, was, on a very dubious sentence for neglect of duty, shot at Portsmouth. He died with great resolution and composure, not shewing the least sign of timidity.

15, 44 B. C. Julius Cæsar was assassinated in the senate-house at Rome. See Arith. Quest.

It is well observed, that those who style this wholesale destroyer of the human race a hero,

Behold him in a false glaring light,  
Which conquest and success have thrown upon him;  
Did they but view him right, they'd see him black  
With murder, treason, sacrilege, and crimes  
That strike the soul with horror but to name 'em.

ADDISON.

— 1493. A. D. Columbus returned to Palos, a port in Andalusia, Spain. See Exercises on the Globes, p. 179.

16, 1792. Gustavus III. King of Sweden, was assassinated by Ankerström at a masquerade, but did not expire till the 29th. The murderer suffered death on the 18th of May following.

18, 1526. Francis I. recovered his liberty. See February 24, 1525.

19, 1668.

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19, 1668. Died, in London, Sir John Denham, an eminent English poet, born in Dublin in 1615. His most famous production is a poem called "Cooper's Hill," of which Mr. Dryden says, it will ever be the standard of good writing for majesty of style. Pope, also, has celebrated this poem in his "Wind-for-Forest;" and all men of taste have agreed in their commendations of it. Indeed, it is so much superior to his other poems, that he was once under some suspicion of not having been the author of it. Dr. Johnson calls him one of the writers that improved our taste and advanced our language. To such young persons as would attain a taste for English poetry and criticism, I would strongly recommend an "Abridgement of Johnson's Lives of the Poets," which has lately been published by E. Newbery, in one volume duodecimo.

— 43 B. C. The birth-day of Ovid, the Latin poet. See January 2.

20, 1413. Henry IV. died at Westminster.

— 1727. Sir Isaac Newton died. See Dec. 25, 1642.

— 1751. Expired, at Leicester-House, in the 44th year of his age, Frederick, Prince of Wales, universally regretted. He was son of George II. and father of the present king, George III.

21, 1556.

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- 21, 1556. Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, was burnt at Oxford for heresy\*, in the 67th year of his age, in the reign of the sanguinary Mary. His learning and piety procured him universal respect; and the courage of his martyrdom made him the hero of the Protestant party.
- 22, 1689. Some state the landing of James II. at Kinsale. See the 12th of this month.
- 1740. Porto Bello, on the isthmus of Darien, surrendered to Admiral Vernon. See November 2, 1502.
- 24, 1603. Queen Elizabeth died, in the 70th year of her age, and 45th of her reign. A dark cloud overcast the evening of her day. She fell into a profound melancholy, which all the advantages of her high fortune, all the glories of her prosperous reign, were unable in any degree to alleviate or assuage. Various reasons have been assigned for this depression of mind; but it seems most probably to have been occasioned by some incidents happening which revived her tender-

\* Heresy is an error in some essential point of Christian faith, maintained with obstinacy and dissingenuity. This is the sense in which Protestants use the word; but when a Papist employs the term heretics, he generally means Protestants. Divines, however, have sometimes branded all those who differ from themselves with the name of heretics.

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ness for Essex, and filled her with the deepest sorrow for the consent which she had unwarily given to his execution. Hume's History of England. See February 25, 1601.

25. The Annunciation, or Lady-Day, celebrated by the Established Church, in memory of the Angel's salutation of the Virgin Mary.

— 1736. Don Ulloa arrived at Guayaquil, in the province of Quito, South-America. See October 30, 1736.

— 1748. A fire broke out in Exchange-Alley, Cornhill, which proved one of the most terrible that had happened since the great fire in 1666.

- 26, 1756. Died, by a stroke of the palsy, Dr. Gilbert West, a pious and learned English gentleman, who wrote on revealed religion. His "Observations on the Resurrection," and his conversation, suggested to the celebrated Lord Lyttleton such convincing evidences of the truth of the New Testament, as produced that noble author's fine "Dissertation on St. Paul." Dr. West also translated "Pindar's Odes," of which translation Dr. Johnson says, "It is the product of great labour and great abilities."

- 27, 1625. James I. expired at Theobalds, near Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire. This seat formerly belonged to the great Lord Burleigh,

D

who



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who often entertained Queen Elizabeth at this palace. James was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, whom he succeeded in Scotland, as he did Elizabeth in England. He reigned over England twenty-two years and some days. His reign over Scotland was almost of equal duration with his life; and he died in the 59th year of his age. His wife Anne, whom he married at Obsloe, now Christiana, in Sweden, was the daughter of Frederick II. King of Denmark.

28, 1766. A dreadful eruption of Mount Vesuvius happened. The first occurred in the year 79, when Pliny the Elder was suffocated. See Arith. Quest.

— 1757. Robert Francis Damiens was executed at Paris, with torture, &c. for having attempted to assassinate the king of France, by stabbing him in the right side with a knife.

29, 1461. Was fought the battle of Towton. See Arith. Quest.

— 1792. Died the King of Sweden. See the 16th of this month.

30, 1282. The Sicilian Vespers. The word “*vespers*” in the Romish Church means *evening song*, answering to our *evening prayers*. Sicilian vespers denote a famous era in the French history, or a general massacre

## MAR.

massacre of all the French in the Island of Sicily, to which the first toll that called to vespers was the signal. The number destroyed was computed at 8,000; and even women pregnant by Frenchmen were not spared. Some will have it to have happened on Easter eve; others on the day of the Annunciation; but most authors assign it to Easter-Day. See Mattins, May 27, 1600.

- 31, 1596. Was born, at La Haye, in Touraine, René Des Cartes, an eminent philosopher and mathematician. Ingenious, however, as the speculations of Des Cartes were, his philosophy has long since been superseded by the more accurate discoveries and demonstrations of the Newtonian system.

## A P R I L.

## APR.

- 1, 1771. At Flaxley, about ten miles from Gloucester, an accidental fire destroyed a magnificent abbey, which was built in the reign of Henry I\*. The loss was estimated at £7,000.

\* See December 1, 1135.

APR.

An abbey is a monastery or house of retirement for religious persons, whether men or women.

With easy roads he came to Leicester\*;  
Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,  
With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him.

SHAKESPEARE.

The monasteries in England were destroyed by Henry VIII. about the year 1538. See Hume's Hist. of England, vol. iv. p. 175. &c. Monastic establishments were suppressed in France soon after the commencement of the Revolution. See January 13, 1790.

2, 1512. Florida, a considerable country in the south part of North-America, was rediscovered by Ponce de Leon, an able Spanish navigator, but who undertook this voyage from the most absurd motive that can be well imagined; viz. the discovery of a fountain, whose waters had the property of restoring youth to all old men who had tasted them. See the Ency. Brit. Art. Florida.

\* See November 28, 1530.

† It was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497. He was a native of Bristol, but the son of a Venetian. See Exercices on the Globes, p. 179.

APR.

- 3, 33. JESUS CHRIST suffered a painful and ignominious death by crucifixion\*, at Jerusalem. The ingenious Ferguson, in his *Astronomical Essays*, has fully proved that the darkness which then happened was supernatural. The events which occurred during this shocking scene are well expressed in the subsequent lines.

Within the volume of my time I've seen  
Hours dreadful and things strange ; but that fore time  
Did trifle former knowings ; the high heavens,  
As troubled at man's act, in hideous sort  
Threaten'd this bloody stage ; the cumb'rous earth  
Was feverish ; and you, ye elements,  
Forgot your use ; the sun was sick to death ;  
The moon withdrew her light ; and the fix'd stars  
Hid their faint beams ; all nature stood appall'd ;  
Man, not e'en man, dared look on what he'd done.  
For those, who late with hands injurious smote  
The son of Mary's breast, now smote their own  
In dread astonishment.

GILBANK's Day of Pentecost.

- 4, 1774. Died Oliver Goldsmith, author of  
" The Vicar of Wakefield," " The Citizen  
" of the World," and two comedies ; but  
more eminent as a poet, by " The Deserted  
" Village," and " The Traveller," poems

\* See Exercises on the Globes, Art. Crux.



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of extraordinary merit. With great power of wit and much learning, Goldsmith could neither be called wise nor happy. Simple, honest, humane, and generous in the extreme, he was also irritable, passionate, peevish, and fullen; indeed, never was a finer picture at full length given to the world, than the sketch by Garrick of this incomprehensible and heterogenous character, in a fable called Jupiter and Mercury. See Davies's Life of Garrick, vol. ii. p. 156. edit. 1780. Goldsmith was born at Roscommon, in Ireland, or, according to some authorities, at Ferns, 1729.

## 5, 33. The resurrection of JESUS CHRIST.

Burst are the gates of death: blunted the sting  
Of sin: MESSIAH\* mounts th' exalted car  
Of triumph. As Elijah wrapt of old  
To heaven, victorious o'er the murky grave,  
He rises to the realms of endless day†.

ZOUCH.

The rising again from the state of the dead, is an event, the belief of which constitutes one of the principal articles in the Christian creed; and is one of those im-

\* A word from the Hebrew, the same with Christ in the Greek; and signifies the Anointed, the Saviour of the World.

† See May 14, 33.

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portant truths which our Saviour came to announce to mankind. The possibility of a resurrection was fully shewn by his restoring to life three persons, viz. the daughter of Jairus, a Jewish ruler; the widow's son of Nain; and his much beloved friend Lazarus: and, above all, by his own resurrection.

Ditton, Sherlock, Hoadly, and West, are the chief writers concerning the resurrection.

- 5, 1603. James I. set out from Edinburgh to take possession of the English crown.
- 6, 1199. Richard I. died of a wound which he received from an arrow shot by Bertrand de Gourdon, whose father and two brothers that monarch had killed. See Exercises on the Globes, Art. Sagitta; and Hume's Hist. of Eng.
- 1348. Died Laura, the beautiful mistress of the elegant Petrarch, at one o'clock in the afternoon. It is somewhat remarkable, that her death happened on the same day and at the same hour on which, twenty-one years before, Petrarch became enamoured with her at first sight. She was buried in the Cordeliers convent at Avignon, and Francis I. wrote an epitaph at her tomb, of which (for want of a better) we offer the following translation :

D 4

You

You here behold, reduc'd to narrow space,  
 Her whose renown defies both time and place.  
 In eloquence her lover all surpass'd,  
 His works to late posterity will last.  
 O gentle shade! of virtues rare possess'd,  
 Silence profound will ever praise thee best:  
 Words are but wind, and little sense impart,  
 When the grand theme transcends the speaker's art.

She was born at Avignon, A. D. 1310.  
 See July 18, 1374, for an account of  
 Petrarch.

APR.

6, 1695. Died, at the age of eighty-nine, Dr.  
 Richard Busby, Master of Westminster-  
 School, who by his skill and diligence in  
 the discharge of that important and labo-  
 rious office, for the space of fifty-five years,  
 bred up the greatest number of eminent  
 men in church and state that ever at one  
 time adorned any age or nation. He was  
 extremely severe in his school, though he  
 applauded and rewarded wit in his scholars,  
 even when it reflected on himself. He was  
 born at Lutton, in Lincolnshire, and was  
 indebted to the constant habit of temperance  
 for a very long life. A fine monument is  
 erected to his memory in Westminster-Abbey,  
 with a suitable Latin inscription.

6, 1752.

APR.

6, 1752. Mary Blandy was hanged at Oxford for the murder of her own father, by giving him white arsenic in his gruel and tea. See Aug. 15, 1751. This foul murder was undertaken with the utmost deliberation; carried on with an unvaried perseverance of intention; and at last accomplished by a frequent repetition of the baneful dose, administered with her own hands: a crime so shocking in its own nature, and so aggravated in all its circumstances, as will render this wretched woman infamous to the latest posterity, and make our children's children, should they read the horrid tale in her trial, blush to think that such an inhuman creature ever had an existence. One CRANSTOUN, a libertine captain in the army, was the execrable monster at whose instigation she undertook the unnatural deed; he hoping thereby to obtain her in marriage with a considerable fortune, though he had then a wife and children in a distant part of the country. From this unhappy lady's example, youth may learn to guard against the *first* approaches of, and temptations to vice. They may see here the dreadful consequences of disobedience to a parent. Had she listened to her father's reiterated admonitions to dismiss from her acquaintance the wicked Cranstoun,

6, 1752



APR.

stoun, this dreadful calamity had never be-  
fallen her. Let it moreover be remembered,  
that innumerable disasters and indelible dis-  
grace are frequently entailed on young per-  
sons through life, by their pertinaciously  
disregarding, neglecting, and despising the  
advice of their preceptors and guardians—  
the representatives of parents. May these,  
and similar considerations, fix in the minds  
of our young readers the excellent maxim of  
the good physician, *Venienti occurrere morbo*.  
May they resolutely defend themselves against  
the *first* temptations to sin, and guard their  
innocence as they would their lives; for if  
once they yield, though but ever so little,  
such is the progressive nature of vice, it will  
not be in their power afterwards to prescribe  
limits to their deviations :

——Be obstinately just ;

Indulge no passion, and deceive no trust :  
Let never man be bold enough to say,  
“ Thus, and no farther, shall my passion stray :”  
The first crime, past, compels us into more,  
And guilt grows *fate*, which was but *choice* before.

AARON HILL'S “ *Athelwold*.”

Mr. Blandy was an attorney-at-law in Hen-  
ley-upon-Thames ; a man of character and  
reputation, who is said to have been pas-  
sionately

APR.

sionately fond of his daughter, and to have taken the utmost care of her education. Miss Blandy's person was genteel; her conversation agreeable, sprightly, and sensible; and her general deportment exemplary until her acquaintance with the unprincipled wretch who brought her to an ignominious end.

7, 1779. Miss Reay was killed in Covent-Garden.

8, 1364. John, King of France, died in the Savoy-Palace, Strand, London. See Arith. Quest. Battle of Poitiers.

— 1730. Anthony Blackwall, an eminent divine and school-master, expired at Market-Bosworth in Leicestershire. He was born in Derbyshire, and is particularly celebrated for his work, entitled, “ The Sacred Classics defended and illustrated; or, an Essay humbly offered towards proving the Purity, Propriety, and true Eloquence of the Writers of the New Testament.”

9, 1483. Edward V. son of Edward IV. succeeded his father; he was only eleven years of age, and never crowned, being soon after, together with his brother, privately murdered in the Tower, by order, as is generally supposed, of his uncle the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.

9, 1747.

APR.

- 9, 1747. Simon Frazer, Lord Lovat, was decollated on Tower-Hill. He had been convicted of high-treason, having been engaged in the Scotch rebellion of 1745. This nobleman, who was of a character infamously profligate, suffered death with great dignity and resolution. So much easier, it has been remarked, is it for a man to die well than to live well.
- 10, 1736. Prince Eugene, whose name had been long famous throughout all Europe, died at Vienna, in the 73d year of his age.
- 11, 1689. King William and Queen Mary were crowned at Westminster.
- 12, 1554. The British Chronologist mentions this as the day on which Lady Jane Gray and her husband suffered death. Hume, whom we have followed, states that melancholy event to have taken place on the 12th of February.
- 1765. Expired, at his living at Welwyn in Hertfordshire, Dr. Edward Young, a celebrated poet and divine, who was born at Upham near Winchester, in 1681. He was the author of many works in prose and verse; but his "NIGHT-THOUGHTS," a species of poetry peculiarly his own, and in which he has been unrivalled by all those who

APR.

who have attempted to write in this manner, are esteemed his master-piece. In this work, says the pious Hervey, energy of language, sublimity of sentiment, and the most exquisite beauties of poetry, are the *least* perfections to be admired. Almost every line glows with devotion. These "Thoughts" give the highest entertainment to the fancy, and impart the noblest improvement to the mind: they not only refine our taste, but prepare us for death and ripen us for glory. I never take up this admirable piece, continues Mr. Hervey, but I am ready to cry out—*Tecum vivere amen, tecum obeam libens*; i. e. "Inspire me with such a spirit, and "life shall be delightful, nor death itself "unwelcome."

12, 1782. Admiral Rodney gained a splendid victory over the French fleet, commanded by the Count de Grasse, between certain islands, situated near Guadaloupe, called the Saints, and the Island of Dominique, in the West-Indies.

13, 1748. Died Christopher Pitt, an English divine and poet, born at Blandford, 1699. He translated Vida's\* Art of Poetry, where-  
in

\* The "immortal Vida" was thirty years bishop of Alba, in Piedmont, Italy, and one of the most excellent Latin poets



APR.

in he distinguished himself both by its general elegance, and by the skilful adaptation of his numbers to the images expressed. But what chiefly raised his name was his translation of Virgil's *Eneid*; which if we compare with that of Dryden, we shall find that Dryden leads the reader forward by his general vigour and sprightliness, and Pitt often stops him to contemplate the excellence of a single couplet; that Pitt pleases the critics and Dryden the people; that Pitt is most quoted and Dryden most read. An inscription on the monument of this amiable man at Blandford, says, that he lived innocent and died beloved. None of my readers need desire a higher encomium.

14, 1793. The Island of Tobago, in the West-Indies, was captured by the English.

16, 1746. The Duke of Cumberland gained a complete victory over the rebels at Culloden, near Inverness, in Scotland; an auspicious event, which terminated the rebellion begun

poets that has appeared since the Augustan age. He was born at Cremona, in 1470, and died in 1566, soon after being made bishop of his native place.

Cremona now shall ever boast thy name,  
As next in place to Mantua\*, next in fame!

POPE.

\* See October 15, 70 B. C.

APR.

in 1745. See Arith. Quest. The cruelties practised by the Duke's army upon the defenceless inhabitants of the adjacent districts, after the battle, are detailed in Smollett's Hist. of England.

16, 1788. Died in France, George le Clerc, Count de Buffon, a man of uncommon genius and surprising eloquence, and the most astonishing interpreter of nature that perhaps ever existed. He was born at Montbard in Burgundy, September 7, 1707, at which place his remains were interred. Buffon spent fourteen hours every day in study; and when we examine the extent of his knowledge and the number of his works, we wonder at his having executed so much even in that time. His favourite authors were Fenelon, Montesquieu, and Richardson.

17, 1668. Expired Sir William Davenant, an eminent poet, born at Oxford, 1605. He acquired great reputation by writing poems and plays, and succeeded Ben Jonson as poet-laureat\* in 1637. In the time of the commonwealth he was imprisoned; but, at the intercession of Milton, his life was saved, and he was set at liberty. After the restoration of Charles II. he revived the drama,

\* See Arith. Questions, 3d edit. now in the press.

and

APR.

and obtained a patent for a new theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, where he died. His poem of Gondibert possesses great merit, and has exercised the wits and critics on several occasions.

17, 1790. Died at Philadelphia, aged eighty-four, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the legislator of America, and the prime mover of every measure taken in that country which caused the separation from Great-Britain; whose discoveries in science have associated his name with that of Newton; whose political reflections have placed him by the side of a Solon and a Lycurgus; and the unremitting labours of whose whole life were directed to public utility. He was originally a printer, and a native of Boston, in America.

18, 1689. The infamous Judge Jefferies died in the Tower. See Arith. Quest.

19, 1791. Died at Hackney, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, the celebrated Dr. Richard Price, a dissenting minister, universally known for his numerous and valuable writings, theological, moral, and scientific. He was the friend of man, one of the most intrepid asserters of his rights, and one of the most distinguished patriots and benefactors of nations. He was a native of Wales.

20, 1659.

APR.

20, 1653. Cromwell went to the House of Commons and dissolved the Parliament, desiring one of his foldiers to take away that fool's bauble the mace.

The mace is an ensign of authority borne before magistrates.

He mightily upheld that royal mace  
Which now thou bearest.

SPENSER.

— 1689. Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, was invested by a formidable army belonging to James II. who for some time commanded it in person; but the heroic inhabitants and garrison, under the direction of Mr. Walker, a clergyman, though reduced to the extremity of famine, so valiantly defended the place, that the siege was abandoned by the enemy, with the loss of about 9,000 men. The inhuman brutalities practised by the French General Rosene, upon the defenceless Protestants in the vicinity of Londonderry, are particularly related by Smollett. See Cont. of Hume, vol. i. p. 45.

— 1794. Guadaloupe, one of the Caribbee-Islands, in the West-Indies, surrendered to the English.



APR.

21, 323 Years B. C. Alexander the Great died through intoxication at Babylon. See Arith. Quest.

— 1142. Expired, near Chalons in France, Peter Abelard, one of the most learned doctors of the twelfth century, born at Palais, a village four leagues from Nantz (now in the department of Lower Loire) 1079, and famous for his amours with Heloise, a canon's niece at Paris. Mr. Pope's celebrated heroic epistle on the subject of their passion has been imitated by the poets of many other nations.

22, 1509. Henry VII. died at Richmond, in Surrey, his favourite palace. Here also expired Edward III. Queen Elizabeth, and Thomson the poet.

— 1707. Was born, at Sharpham-Park, in Somersetshire, Henry Fielding, a well known and justly celebrated writer of novels and plays. Of the latter some still retain possession of the stage; but his "Joseph Andrews" and "Tom Jones" have immortalized his name, and leave no room for expatiating on their merits. Indeed, the genius of Fielding appears most to advantage in those strong, lively, and natural paintings of the characters of mankind, and the movements of the human heart, which constitute

APR.

the basis of his novels. He long held the appointment of an acting justice for Middlesex, and died at Lisbon, 1754, having, by the indulgence of a ridiculous passion for appearing a man of large fortune, reduced himself from a handsome competency to the unpleasant situation of having no fortune at all.

- 23, 1616. William Shakespeare, the great poet of nature, and the glory of the British nation, expired at his native town of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire. As a dramatic writer he was an absolute original, and of such a peculiar cast as hath perpetually raised and confounded the emulation of his successors; a compound of such very singular blemishes, as well as beauties, that these latter have not more mocked the toil of every aspiring undertaker to emulate them, than the former, as flaws intimately united to diamonds, have baffled every attempt of the ablest artists to take them out without spoiling the whole. In the beginning of king James's reign, he was one of the principal managers of the playhouse, and continued in it several years; till having acquired such a fortune as satisfied his moderate wishes and views in life, he quitted the stage and all other business, and passed the re-

APR.

mainder of his time in an honourable ease. He was born in April 1564, and was the eldest son of a considerable wool-dealer at Stratford.

23, 1616. Died Michael Cervantes Saavedra, a very celebrated Spanish writer of comedies and novels, born at Madrid, or, as some say, at Seville, in 1549. His name is immortalized by that admirable satire against knight-errantry and romances "Don Quixote." With all his merit, however, and the celebrity of his name, Cervantes with some difficulty kept himself from starving.

— 1789. A day of general thanksgiving for the King's recovery, who attended divine service at St. Paul's with a grand procession.

24, 1558. Mary, Queen of Scots, was married to the Dauphin, afterwards Francis II. of France.

25, 1595. Expired, at Rome, the illustrious poet Torquato Tasso, who was born at Sorrento, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1544. His works shew him to have been a philosopher, an orator, a logician, a critic, and a poet excellent in every kind of composition. His "Gierusalemme Liberata," an epic poem\*, has been styled by Balzac, a French writer,

\* See Arith. Quest. 3d. edit.

APR.

the richest and most finished work since the age of Augustus.

25, 1599. Was born, at Huntingdon, the celebrated Oliver Cromwell. See Sept. 3, 1650, 1651, 1658.

26, 1520. Ferdinand Magellan, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, in the service of the Emperor Charles V. was, as is generally supposed, either assassinated or poisoned by his own people in the isle of Maran, one of the Ladrões. Some, however, assert that he was killed in one of the Philippine-Islands, in a quarrel with the natives. One of his ships circumnavigated the globe, and arrived at Seville, Sept. 8, 1521. Magellan discovered and passed the Straits at the extremity of South-America, which still bear his name.

27, 1794. Died, in the East-Indies, Sir William Jones, one of the English judges there; a gentleman not less distinguished by his zeal for science in general, than by his own great pre-eminence in many important branches of it. In Oriental learning he perhaps exceeded every scholar in this or any other age. Unlike many other eminent literary characters, Sir William was a sincere and devout Christian; and, instead of labouring by his writings to propagate the doctrines of

E 3

infidelity,



APR.

infidelity, he at all times lent the Scriptures his utmost support. His opinion of the Bible was written on the last leaf of one belonging to him in these strong terms: " I have regularly and attentively read these Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion, that this volume, independently of its divine origin, contains more sublimity and beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been composed." The last act of his life was an act of homage to the Supreme Being. He died in a kneeling attitude, in his closet, with his hands clasped together, and his eyes turned up towards heaven.

28, 1772. The Counts Struensee and Brandt, the former the minister, and the latter the favourite of the King of Denmark, were beheaded at Copenhagen, having their right hands previously cut off. Struensee was accused of having had an intrigue with the Queen, who was, in consequence, confined in the castle of Cronenburgh, near Elsinore, and afterwards conducted to Zell, in Germany. See May 10, 1775.

Apr.

30, 1745. Battle of Fontenoy, near Tournay, in the Netherlands, between the French, under Count Saxe, and the English, Dutch, and Austrians, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland. The battle was fought with great obstinacy, and the carnage on both sides was very considerable. The Allies lost about 12,000 men: the victory cost the French almost an equal number of lives; and no honour was lost by the vanquished.

M A Y.

May.

1, 1672. Joseph Addison was born at Milston, near Ambresbury, Wilts. See Arith. Quest.

— 1707. On this day commenced the union of England and Scotland. See Arith. Quest.

2, 1519. Leonardo da Vinci, an illustrious Italian painter, died at Fontainebleau, a royal palace near Paris, in the arms of Francis I. King of France.

— 1536. Anne Boleyn was sent to the Tower.

— 1568. Mary, Queen of Scots, who, after the murder of her husband and her marriage with Bothwell, had been confined by the confederate Lords, escaped from her im-

## MAY

prisonment, in a castle in Lochleven, a beautiful lake in Kinrossshire, about twelve miles in circumference. Her escape was effected by the assistance of young Douglas, brother to the Governor of the Castle.

2, 1729. The late Empress of Russia, Catherine II. was born.

3, 1495. Columbus discovered the island of Jamaica, in the West-Indies.

— 1655. Jamaica, a considerable island in the West-Indies, was taken from the Spaniards by the English, who have remained in possession of it ever since; an acquisition which they owe to the enterprising spirit of Cromwell. Penn and Venables were the officers to whom it surrendered.

4, 1471. The celebrated battle of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, where Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians. Queen Margaret, the consort of Henry VI. and her son, were taken prisoners. The Queen was conveyed to the Tower of London, where King Henry expired a few days after this fatal engagement, being, as is generally supposed, murdered by the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The Queen was ransomed, in 1475, by the French King, Lewis XI. for 50,000 crowns.

MAY

- 4, 1795. Died, in Paris, at the age of eighty, Barthelemy, the Nestor\* of French literature, and author of that justly celebrated work, "The Travels of Anacharsis in Greece." His mind seems to have been an immense treasure of every thing that could purify the morals, perfect the taste, render man more dear to man, and contribute to the splendor of his country.
- 5, 1760. Earl Ferrers was executed at Tyburn, for the murder of Mr. Johnson, his steward.
- 1785. Expired Joseph Baretti, born at Turin about the year 1716. He was a man of great talents and industry, and spent his time principally in teaching the Italian language in this country. By the publication,

\* Nestor was king of Pylos, a town on the sea shore in Messenia, the western part of Peloponnesus, now the Morea in Turkey in Europe.

Nestor whom Pylos' sandy realms obey'd.

POPE'S Homer.

Homer displays his character as the most perfect of all the Grecian heroes engaged in the Siege of Troy; being distinguished for eloquence, address, wisdom, justice, and an uncommon prudence of mind. He lived to a great age, from which circumstance it was usual among the Greeks and the Latins, when they wished a long and happy life to their friends, to wish them to see the years of Nestor. He is often styled the "Pylian sage."

however,

4, 1795



## MAY

however, of an Italian Dictionary, and of a Tour through Portugal and Spain, he made a considerable sum; but toward his latter end, an indolence that sometimes accompanies old age, and a total negligence of financial concerns, brought him very nigh to want; a pension of £80 a year given to him by the government being his sole subsistence.

6, 1667. Died suddenly, while speaking in the Academy of Caen, of which place he was Protestant minister, Samuel Bochart, eminent for his skill in the Oriental languages. He was born at Rouen in 1599.

— 1757. Battle of Prague, in which the Austrians were defeated by the King of Prussia, and their whole camp taken.

7, 1767. Was the natal day of the Princess Royal of Prussia. She was married to the Duke of York, at Berlin, on the 29th of September 1791.

The Duke, who is also Bishop of Osnaburgh, was born August 16, 1763.

8, 1429. The French, headed by the celebrated Joan d'Arc, compelled the English to raise the siege of Orleans. It is now the capital of the department of Loiret. Joan d'Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans, was born, in 1402, at the village of Domremy,

near

## MAY

near Commercy, now in the department of the Meuse. See Wallis's New Atlas of France.

9, 1501. Columbus sailed from Cadiz on his fourth voyage.

10, 1671. Sir Edward Spragge destroyed twelve Algerine pirate ships at Bugia, a sea port in Algiers. This brave English Admiral was unfortunately drowned, August 11, 1673, in an engagement with the Dutch, in which he had behaved with the greatest gallantry. Removing from one ship to another during the action, his boat was sunk by a cannon shot which had passed through a man of war. His death was much lamented by his valiant opponent the celebrated Van Tromp.

— 1775. The unfortunate Carolina Matilda, Queen of Denmark, and youngest sister to the present King of England, died at Zell, in his electoral dominions in Germany; to which place she had been brought at his Majesty's request. See April 28, 1772. The Queen was taken off by a malignant fever in the twenty-fourth year of her age. She was married to the King of Denmark in 1766.

11, 1491 B. C. Pharaoh and his host were drowned in the Red Sea. See Arith. Quest.

At

## At God's command

Th' affrighted waves retir'd, and flood on heaps,  
 As tho' an adamantin mound had slopt  
 Their rapid course, and to the sun,—(a fight,  
 Whate'er the bards of old fabling relate,  
 Unknown before;)—the chambers of the deep  
 Disclosed. But when his chosen race had pass'd,  
 At his dread call with mighty noise they rush'd,  
 More furious than the rolling blast of night,  
 Which instant from its knotted centre tears  
 The mountain oak, whose tow'ring head, unmov'd,  
 For ages brav'd the winds of heaven; or than  
 The horrid burst which shakes the cavern'd earth,  
 When Etna vomits forth her livid fires;  
 And 'mid the swelling torrent overwhelm'd  
 The haughty tyrant and his wretched crew,  
 Who durst presume to tread that path, which God  
 Had made for Israel alone.

HODSON.

## MAY

- 11, 1778. Expired William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, a most illustrious English statesman, during whose administration as Prime Minister, Great-Britain attained a height of prosperity and glory unknown to any former age. Added to his character of an able statesman, a virtuous man, and a true patriot, he was also a most accomplished orator; the music and majesty of his voice, the persuasive gracefulness and irresistible force

## MAY

force of his action, and his power of eye, carried conviction with his argument, and formed a perfect combination of excellence. He was born at Stratford-House, near Old-Sarum, November 15, 1708. See Seward's "Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons."

- 12, 1641. The Earl of Strafford, a tyrannical Minister in the time of Charles I. was beheaded. The letter written by his Majesty, on the 21st of April in the same year, to this nobleman, assuring him, *on the word of a King, that he should not suffer in life, honour, or fortune*, is a proof, among many others, of the little reliance that was to be placed on the royal word of that deluded Sovereign. The letter may be seen in the Strafford State Papers, vol. ii. p. 416. or in Elegant Epistles, p. 261.

- 13, 1213. The ignominious King John resigned his kingdom to Pandolf, the Pope's Legate, at Dover.

- 1568. Battle of Langside-Hill. See the 16th of this month.

- 14, 33. The Ascension of JESUS CHRIST from Mount Olivet\* near Jerusalem.

\* See Dr. Doddridge's Fam. Expositor, vol. ii. p. 673. edit. 1761.

There



There he sprang  
 From this gross earth, and claim'd a purer air,  
 At the right hand of Majesty on high  
 To sit, with never-fading glory crown'd;  
 His name, throughout creation's ample range,  
 Far above ev'ry other name extoll'd,  
 Of being that exists on earth's domain,  
 Or through the fathomless abyss of heav'n.  
 Touch'd with a feeling of infirmities,  
 Such as depriv'd humanity laments,  
 With ceaseless intercession there he pleads;  
 Perfects our wretched sacrifice of pray'r  
 And frail obedience; 'fore the throne of God  
 Off'ring them up with the accepted claim  
 Of his prevailing merits: gives our tears  
 The wondrous efficacy to blot out  
 The stains of guilt, indelible before;  
 And waits the round of time to judge the world,  
 And introduce the honest penitent  
 Into the ceaseless glory of his Lord.

H. A.

## MAY

- 14, 1264. Battle of Lewes, in Suffex, in which  
 Henry III. was taken prisoner by the Earl  
 of Leicester.
- 1610. Henry IV. King of France, justly  
 styled "the Great," was assassinated at  
 Paris by the fanatical Ravaillac.
- 15, 1462. Battle of Hexham, in Northumber-  
 land; when the Yorkists gained a complete  
 victory

## MAY

victory over the Lancastrians. The fate of the unfortunate Royal Family, after this defeat, was extremely singular and distressing. See Hume's Hist. of England.

15, 1566. Mary, Queen of Scots, was married to Bothwell.

— 1740. Expired Ephraim Chambers, the author of that stupendous work "The Cyclopædia\*." He was born at Milton in Westmoreland. The rapid sale of his Dictionary, even in its earlier editions, is hardly to be paralleled in the history of literature. The late complete edition, however, improved by Dr. Abraham Rees, has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The intellectual character of Mr. Chambers was sagacity and attention. His application was indefatigable; his temper cheerful, though somewhat impetuous; but neither in his religion nor his politics was he a slave to party.

16, 1568. Mary, Queen of Scots, landed at Workington, in Cumberland, after the defeat of her army at Langside-Hill, near Glasgow. She crossed Solway-Frith from the abbey of Dundradon, in Galloway, a

\* Cyclopædia or Encyclopædia, means the circle, or compass of arts and sciences.

## MAY

place which, though full sixty Scottish miles from the disastrous scene of action, Mary's fears, it is said, impelled her to reach without closing her eyes.

16, 1689. King William dined on board Admiral Herbert's ship at Portsmouth, where he knighted some of the officers, and distributed rewards among the seamen for their gallant behaviour in an engagement with the French fleet in Bantry-Bay, in the county of Cork, Ireland. A French fleet, destined to invade Ireland, anchored in this Bay December 24, 1796, but soon quitted the Irish coast, and returned to Brest.

— 1726. John Ward, of Hackney, was expelled the House of Commons for forgery.

17, 1729. Died Dr. Samuel Clarke, an eminent divine and philosopher, born at Norwich, October 11, 1675. At twenty-two years of age he contributed greatly to the establishment of the Newtonian philosophy, by his excellent translation and notes upon "Rohault's\* Physics." He afterwards turned his thoughts to divinity, and became involved in several controversies both theological and philosophical. The character of Dr. Clarke may be summed up in few words: he was a

\* James Rohault was a French philosophical writer, born in 1620, died 1675.

## MAY

man of deep penetration, a sincere lover of truth, of singular sincerity, piety, and benevolence; and a bright and amiable example of the temper, studies, and practice becoming a Christian divine.

- 18, 979. King Edward, eldest son of King Edgar, was murdered near Corfe-Castle, in Dorsetshire, by order of his step-mother, Queen Elfrida.
- 1797. The Duke of Wirtemberg Stutgardt was married to the Princess Royal of England.
- 19, 1536. Anne Boleyn, the innocent Queen of Henry VIII. was sacrificed to the cruelty of that tyrant, being decollated at the Tower. She behaved with the greatest serenity and cheerfulness. Queen Elizabeth was her daughter.
- 1692. The English gained a splendid victory over the French near Cape la Hogue, now in the Department of the Channel, France. The French lost twenty of their largest men of war, and by this glorious defeat were prevented from making a descent upon England. Admiral Russel commanded the English fleet, and Admiral Tourville the French.
- 1795. James Boswell expired, in Great Portland-Street, London, in the fifty-fifth year



MAY

of his age, being born at Edinburgh Oct. 29, 1740. His "Life of Dr. Johnson," with whom he lived in habits of the closest intimacy, has been received by the world with the utmost avidity. It is a faithful history of the Great Moralist's Life and Opinions\*, and exhibits a most interesting picture of his character delineated with a masterly hand. In the first leaf of a copy of Mr. Boswell's Biography of Johnson, belonging to an eminent statesman now deceased, were found the words "Xenophon outdone;" and it may truly be said, that the wisdom of Socrates, with the pleasantry and acuteness of Montaigne, characterize that most agreeable publication. With some learning and much conversation-talent, however, Mr. Boswell had one failing which must be mentioned, as it deducts greatly from the general merit of whosoever possesses it; it was, the grossest egotism both in his speech and writings. Too often he was "himself the hero of each petty tale."

\* These latter have been detached from Mr. Boswell's voluminous work, arranged and digested under their respective heads, in one volume 8vo. with the title of "Dr. JOHNSON'S "TABLE-TALK," and published by Mr. Dilly. Of this interesting selection Mr. STEPHEN JONES is known to have been the compiler, though no name appears in the title-page.

MAY

20, 1497. Americus Vesputius sailed from Cadiz.

See Exercises on the Globes, page 179.

— 1506. Columbus died at Valladolid. See Exercises on the Globes, page 179.

— 1553. The gallant Sir Hugh Willoughby took his departure from Radcliff, on his fatal voyage for discovering the north-east passage to China. He sailed with great pomp by Greenwich, where the court then resided. Mutual honours were paid on both sides. The council and courtiers appeared at the windows, and the people covered the shores. The young king\* alone lost the noble and novel sight, for he then lay on his death-bed; so that the principal object of the parade was disappointed. See Hackluyt's Voyages, vol. i. p. 239, or Pennant's London, p. 325.

Sir Hugh Willoughby was unfortunately entangled in the ice and frozen to death on the coast of Lapland; an event which is thus affectingly described by Thomson in his Winter :

\* Edward VI. who died July 6, 1553. Hume.

In all the editions of Thomson's Seasons which we have seen, it is stated that Sir Hugh Willoughby was sent out on this perilous voyage by Queen Elizabeth, who did not begin her reign until the year 1558.

In these fell regions, in Arzina\* caught,  
 And to the stony deep his idle ship  
 Immediate seal'd, he with his hapless crew,  
 Each full exerted at his several task,  
 Froze into statues; to the cordage glued  
 The sailor, and the pilot to the helm.

## MAY

- 21, 216 B. C. Battle of Cannæ, near Capua, adjacent to Naples, Italy; in which Hannibal, the renowned Carthaginian General, defeated the Romans with prodigious slaughter. See Arith. Quest.
- A. D. 1471. Prince Edward, only son of Henry VI. was inhumanly assassinated at Tewkesbury. See the 4th of this month.
- 1662. The marriage between King Charles II. and the Infanta of Portugal was solemnized at Portsmouth. She had Tangier in Africa, Bombay in the East-Indies, and about 300,000*l.* sterling, for her dowry.
- 22, 334 B. C. The battle of the Granicus, in which Alexander the Great defeated the Persians. See Arith. Quest.
- A. D. 1455. The first battle of St. Alban's in Hertfordshire; in which the Yorkists slew about 5,000 of the Lancastrians, without suffering any material loss themselves.

\* A river of Russian Lapland, in whose bay Sir Hugh's own ship and another vessel are said to have perished.

MAY

This was the first blood spilt in that fatal quarrel, which was not finished in less than a course of thirty years, and was signalized by twelve pitched battles. See Arith. Quest.

22, 1688. Was born, in London, Alexander Pope, one of the first in rank among the English poets, for the distinguished harmony of his numbers. His poems and translations are too well known to require particular mention; his prose writings are little less harmonious than his verse; and his voice in common conversation was so naturally musical, that Southern used to call him the Little Nightingale. Let it be remembered by my young readers, that FILIAL PIETY was a most distinguishing trait in the character of this very celebrated writer. He died of a dropsy in the breast, May 30, 1744, and was interred at Twickenham, a village in Middlesex, on the banks of the Thames, where he had resided many years: hence he is sometimes styled "the Bard of Twickenham."

N. B. The Biog. Dict. in 15 vols. 8vo, states the birth of Pope to have happened on the 8th of June; we have given the preference to Dr. Johnson's authority. Some also mention Windsor-Forest as his birth-place.



## MAY

23, 1617. Was born, at Litchfield in Staffordshire, the famous herald and antiquarian Elias Ashmole, founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. He died 1692.

— 1706. The Duke of Marlborough gained a famous victory over the French at Ramillies, a place about ten miles north of Namur, in the Netherlands. In this memorable engagement, Ensign Gardiner, then in the nineteenth year of his age, received a shot in his mouth from a musket ball, which, without beating out any of his teeth, or touching the fore-part of his tongue, went through his neck, and came out about an inch and a half on the left side of the *vertebræ*. He felt no pain, but dropped soon after, and lay all night on the spot where he had been wounded, among his dying companions: he however recovered in an almost miraculous manner, and became, from a most profligate youth, a character eminent for piety. See Dr. Doddridge's Life of Colonel Gardiner. See also Sept. 21, 1745, of this work.

24, 1357. Edward the Black Prince landed at Southwark with his royal captive, John, King of France, whom he had taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers the preceding year. See Arith. Quest. See also April 8.

24, 1543.

## MAY

- 24, 1543. Died Nicholas Copernicus, a celebrated mathematician, philosopher, and physician, born at Thorn in Prussia, Jan. 19, 1472. His genius led him to astronomy, and he travelled to teach his system at Rome, which was that of Pythagoras revived. It is now universally received, as confirmed by phenomena and to be accounted for by the principles of gravitation. The Copernican hypothesis makes the sun the centre of the system, and the earth to move not only round the sun, but round its own axis also.
- 25, 1660. Charles II. arrived at Dover from his exile. He was met there by General Monk.
- 26, 1784. Commenced the Commemoration of Handel, in Westminster-Abbey; a musical exhibition which continued three days successively. It was the grandest of the kind ever attempted in any nation, and afforded one of the most magnificent spectacles which the imagination can delineate; their majesties, most of the first personages in the kingdom, and between 3 and 4,000 of the public in general being present. The musical band contained upwards of 500 performers. Of the rise and progress of the design, together with the manner in which this first celebration was executed, an accurate and authentic detail is given by the

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celebrated Dr. Burney in the fourth volume of his History of Music, an abridgment of which is inserted in the Ency. Brit. Art. Handel.

George Frederic Handel, one of the most eminent masters and composers of music that ever existed, and whose compositions are admired throughout Europe, was born, Feb. 24, 1684, at Hall, in Upper Saxony, Germany. He resided many years in this country, and met with encouragement equal to his vast abilities. He died April 14, 1759, and on the 20th was interred in Westminster-Abbey, where, by his own order, and at his own expence, a monument was erected to his memory.

- 27, 1541. The venerable Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, was beheaded in the Tower. This illustrious woman was daughter to George, Duke of Clarence, and last of the royal line of Plantagenet. That seems to have been her only crime, except that of being mother to Cardinal Pole, to whom the tyrant Henry VIII. bore the most inveterate hatred. When the executioner directed her to lay her head on the block, she refused to do it, telling him, that she knew of no guilt, and would not submit to die like a traitor. He pursued her about the scaffold,

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MAY

fold, aiming at her hoary head, and at length took it off, after mangling the poor victim, of seventy years of age, in the most barbarous manner. See Pennant's London, page 303, or Hume, vol. iv. p. 213.

27, 1564. Calvin, the celebrated Reformer, died at Geneva. He was born at Noyon, in France, July 10, 1509.

— 1600. Mattins of Moscow. The word "mat-tins" is derived from the Italian *mattina*, or the French *matin*, morning, and means the first part in the daily service of the Romish Church. The *mattins of Moscow* denote the assassination of Prince Demetrius, and all the Poles his adherents, at Moscow, at six o'clock in the morning. In like manner, *French matins* imply the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. See Sicilian Vespers, March 30, 1282.

28, 1546. Cardinal Beaton, the "Bonner of Scotland," was assassinated in the castle of St. Andrew's. The immediate cause of this murder was his severity to the Reformers, and particularly the barbarous and illegal execution of the famous George Wishart, a pious and popular preacher, whom the Cardinal condemned to the flames alive for heresy; and he exultingly beheld from his  
own



## MAY

own window the dismal spectacle of Wishart's sufferings and death.

28, 1672. Was fought an obstinate naval engagement in Southwold, or Sole Bay, in Suffolk, between the English and Dutch : the latter were defeated : the former were commanded by the Duke of York, afterwards James II.

29, 1558. The Spanish Armada sailed from the river Tagus, in Portugal. See Arithm. Quest.

— 1660. Charles II. restored, being the anniversary of his birth-day. He was born May 29, 1630.

30, 1431. Joan d'Arc, whose heroic behaviour had reanimated the expiring valour of the French nation, was burnt alive by the English, as a sorceress, at Rouen, now in the Department of the Lower Seine, France; a punishment equally barbarous, dishonourable, and impolitic. This admirable heroine heading a sally made by the garrison of Compeigne, now in the Department of Oise, was taken prisoner by the Burgundians. The common opinion was, that the French officers, finding the merit of every action ascribed to her, had, in envy to her renown, by which they themselves were so much eclipsed, willingly exposed her to this fatal

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fatal accident. The service of *Te Deum*\*, which has so often been profaned by princes, was publicly celebrated on this fortunate event at Paris, then in the hands of the English; who afterwards *purchased* the unhappy captive of the Burgundians. A statue is erected to her memory on the spot where her cruel sentence was executed, and an inscription engraven beneath it in her honour. Who would not die, demands Mr. Wraxall, to merit two of the lines which compose it?

“ ——— Exuit flammis quod mortale,

“ Supereſt gloria nunquam moriturat!”

\* *Te Deum* is a kind of hymn, or ſong of thankſgiving, uſed in the church; beginning with the words *Te Deum laudamus, We praife thee, O God.* It is generally ſuppoſed to be the compoſition of Auguſtine and Ambroſe, and is ſung in the Romiſh church with extraordinary pomp and ſolemnity on ſome happy event, ſuch as the gaining of a battle in which 15 or 20,000 human beings had been cut to pieces in one place; an entire garrifon put to the ſword in another; when here, the ſavage forces of a barbarous deſpot had made very dreadful carnage; when there, a moſt glorious ſlaughter enſued; when, in a word, appropriations, confiſcations, exterminations, delacerations, famine, deſpair, death, and agonizing ſounds, have pervaded a devoted country.

+ Which may be thus paraphraſed :

All that was mortal of this martial maid,

By envy baſely to her foes betray'd,

Fire has conſum'd; but, Reader, heave no ſigh,

This heroine's valiant deeds ſhall never die.

## MAY

30, 1498. Columbus sailed from St. Lucar, in Spain, on his third voyage.

— 1520. Henry VIII. went over to Calais to meet Francis I. of France, at Ardres, a small town near that city. The nobility of both kingdoms here displayed their magnificence with such emulation and profuse expence, as procured to the place of interview (an open plain) the name of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*. Many of the king's attendants involved themselves in great debts on this occasion, and were not able, by the penury of their whole lives, to repair the vain splendour of a few days!!

— 1654. Christina, Queen of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, whom she succeeded in 1633, resigned her crown, and the government of that kingdom. Upon her abdication, she caused a medal to be struck with this legend, “Parnassus is worth more than a throne.” She was a woman of considerable learning, and the generous patroness of learned men. Her death happened at Rome in 1689.

— 1665. Denis de Sallo, ecclesiastical counsellor in the parliament of Paris, published the first number of his “*Journal des Sçavans*,” a work which met with so favourable a reception, that it was not only soon imitated throughout

## MAY

throughout Europe, but the author had the satisfaction of having, at the same time, his own Journal translated into various languages. This was the origin of the present numerous Literary Journals\*, from whose valuable pages may be acquired a rich fund of critical observation, delicacy of taste, and general information: there

——Th' unlearn'd their wants may view;  
The learn'd reflect on what before they knew.

Horace, by POPE.

- 31, 1533. The beauteous Anne Boleyn was crowned with the greatest magnificence. See a curious account of the procession in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. iii. p. 202.

## J U N E.

## JUNE

- 1, 1666. Began a most memorable naval engagement between the English and Dutch, which was fought, for four days, with such desperate courage and obstinacy, that neither side had much reason to triumph, being both forced to retire to their respective har-

\* See Curiosities of Literature, vol. i. p. 95. 2d edit.



## JUNE

bours to refit. The English, who first retreated, lost only nine ships; the Dutch fifteen. The latter were commanded by De Ruyter and Van Trump; the former by the Duke of Albemarle and Prince Rupert. De Witt, who was on board the Dutch fleet, is said, on this occasion, to have invented chain-shot, which did great damage to the rigging of the English ships.

- 1, 1794. **HOWE'S VICTORY.** Lord Howe obtained a most splendid victory over the French fleet in the Atlantic ocean, nearly 1,000 miles from the N. W. coast of France. Long. about  $15\frac{1}{2}$  W. Lat.  $47\frac{3}{4}$  N.
- 2, 1653. The English, commanded by Monk, defeated the Dutch under Van Trump, taking and destroying twenty of their ships, and pursuing the enemy to their own harbours. This engagement, which happened off the North Foreland, in Kent, lasted two days.
- 3, 1647. Joyce, by the counsel of Cromwell, seized King Charles I. at Holdenby, in Northamptonshire, and conducted him to the army, then at variance with the Parliament.
- 1665. The English were victorious over the Dutch off Harwich, taking eighteen ships, and destroying fourteen more. Admiral Opdam

## JUNE

Opdam and his whole crew were blown up. The English lost only one ship, but several persons of rank were killed in this action.

- 4, 1453. Was beheaded, at Valladolid, with all possible ignominy, Alvares de Luna, the favourite of John II. king of Castile in Spain, over whom he had assumed, and for thirty years maintained, an absolute ascendancy, so that nothing could be done without his express orders; nay, it is even said, that the king himself could not change an officer or a servant, or even his clothes or diet, without the approbation of Alvares. He was born in 1388.

- 1738. Gave birth to his present majesty, George III. He was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales\*, and grandson of George II. whom he succeeded on the throne, October 25, 1760.

- 1776. Was laid the first stone of the present magnificent building, Somerset-House†, in the Strand, London. Here the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries hold their meetings. Here also are exhibited annually, the performances of the members

\* See March 20, 1751.

† See March 8, 1796. An account of the original structure may be seen in Pennant's London.

of the Royal Academy. It contains more over the Navy-Office, and several others belonging to government.

The Royal Society of England is an academy, or body of persons of eminent learning; instituted by King Charles II. for the promoting of natural knowledge. This illustrious body had its origin in an assembly of ingenious men residing in London, who, being inquisitive into natural and experimental philosophy, agreed, about the year 1645, to meet weekly on a certain day, to discourse upon such subjects. The charter by which they were erected into a corporation is dated April 22, 1663. See the Cyclop. or Pennant's London, p. 470.

A Society of Antiquaries existed in the reign of Elizabeth; but they were not incorporated by charter till the year 1751. This society is at present in a very flourishing condition; consisting of many learned and ingenious men, of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and others, whose business, as members, is to discover the antiquities, or ancient things, of their own, as well as those of other nations. See the Cyclop.

With sharpen'd sight pale antiquaries pore,  
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore.

POPE.

This

JUNE

This society began to publish its discoveries, &c. in 1770, under the title of *ARCHÆOLOGIA; i. e.* Discourses of Antiquity.

The Royal Academy of Arts was instituted in London for the encouragement of designing, painting, sculpture, &c. in the year 1768. It is under the immediate patronage of the king, and under the direction of forty artists of the first rank in their several professions. The admission to this academy is free to all students, properly qualified to reap advantage from the studies cultivated in it; and there is an annual exhibition of paintings, sculptures, and designs, open to all artists of distinguished merit.

6, 1780. In the evening of this day the house of Lord Mansfield in Bloomsbury-Square was burnt to the ground, with his fine library, manuscripts, and other invaluable effects, by the savage fury of a brutal mob. When the sufferers by those dreadful riots were to be reimbursed by the public, his lordship, in conjunction with the late great and good Sir George Saville, nobly refused any compensation whatever.

William Murray Earl of Mansfield was born at Perth in Scotland, March 2, 1705. He held the place of Lord Chief Justice of

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## JUNE

the King's-Bench for upwards of thirty years, with a splendour and reputation unrivalled. He died March 20, 1793, at the advanced age of eighty-eight.

- 6, 1762. Died George Lord Anson, who signalized himself by his voyage round the globe\*, and whose merits, as a naval commander, raised him to the peerage. He obtained this honour in 1747, in consequence of taking a French fleet off Cape Finisterre, in Spain, consisting of six men of war and four East-Indiamen, not one of them escaping. He was born at Huckborough in Staffordshire, A. D. 1700.
- 7, 1566. The foundation of the Royal-Exchange was laid by Sir Thomas Gresham. See Arith. Quest.
- 1761. Belle-Isle, on the western coast of France, was taken by the English. It was restored again to the French at the peace in 1763.
- 8, 1376. Edward, the celebrated Black Prince, died, universally regretted, in the 46th year of his age, leaving a character illustrious for every eminent virtue, and from his earliest youth, till the hour he expired, unstained by any blemish. He was interred in Canterbury cathedral.

\* See Arith. Quest.

## JUNE

- 9, 1760. Expired, at Chelsea, Count Zinzendorf, a German, and chief of the religious sect called Hernhutens, which he introduced into England by the title of Moravians, where several congregations of them still remain. One of their places of worship is in Fetter-Lane, London.
- 10, 1667. The Dutch, under the command of De Ruyter, sailed up the river Medway as far as Upnor-Castle, near Chatham, and burnt several of our men of war. They afterwards appeared, for some time, the undisputed masters of the ocean, filled our coasts with alarm and confusion, and even struck terror and consternation into the capital itself. Thus did the ill-timed frugality of Charles II. in necessary expences expose England to one of the greatest affronts which it had ever received, whilst immense sums were squandered away in his illicit pleasures, or given to his worthless and depraved minions.
- 11, 1184 B. C. Troy was taken by the Greeks. See Arith. Quest.
- 1685. A. D. The Duke of Monmouth landed at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, where he published a declaration against the king (James II.) charging him with introducing Popery and arbitrary power.

## JUNE

11, 1727. George I. died at the palace of his brother, the Bishop of Osnaburgh, in Germany, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and the thirteenth of his reign. His body was conveyed to Hanover, and interred among his ancestors. The king embarked at Greenwich for the Continent on the 3d of this month.

— 1793. Died Dr. William Robertson, principal of the University of Edinburgh, and historiographer to his majesty for Scotland. He was born in 1721, and from his earliest youth was indefatigable in his exertions to render himself eminent in literature; that he succeeded, will be acknowledged by latest posterity. His histories of Charles V. of America, and of Scotland, are models of elegant composition. Dr. Robertson expired at Grange-House, in Edinburgh, universally esteemed as a minister of the Gospel, as a scholar, and as a man of virtue.

— 1798. Malta, an island south of Sicily, in the Mediterranean sea, was taken by Buonaparte, generally styled the “Hero of Italy,” on account of his having recently conquered a great part of that country. This renowned French general was born at Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica, in 1769.

Malta

JUNE

Malta is supposed to be the ancient Melita, where the viper fastened on the hand of the apostle Paul, when he was wrecked on the coast. It produces corn, cotton, honey, figs, melons, and, according to Mr. Brydone, the finest oranges in the world. Many of the orange-trees bear the red kind of fruit, which this pleasing traveller says are produced from the common orange-bud engrafted on the pomegranate stock: the juice of these oranges is as red as blood, and of a fine flavour. Tour, vol. i. p. 311.

12, 1381. Wat Tyler, at the head of a mutinous populace, amounting to 100,000 men, appeared on Blackheath. The ostensible object of this insurrection was the abolition of slavery in England, which, with some other reasonable requests, they obtained; but on their leader being killed, in an interview he had with the young king (Richard II.) in Smithfield, the charters of enfranchisement were revoked by parliament, and the low people, as Hume observes, were reduced to the same slavish condition as before, and several of the ringleaders were severely punished for the late disorders. See Arith. Quest.

— 1734. The Duke of Berwick, in visiting the trenches at the siege of Philippsburgh, in  
G 3 Germany,



## JUNE

Germany, was killed by a cannon-ball. He was the illegitimate son of James II. whom he accompanied in his flight from England in 1688. His mother was Arabella Churchill, Maid of Honour to the Dukes of York. The Duke, on quitting this country, entered into the service of France, and was engaged in several battles against the English or their allies in Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. In the battle of Landen, 1693, he was taken prisoner by his uncle, then Brigadier Churchill, afterwards the renowned Duke of Marlborough. In 1707, he gained the famous battle of Almanza, in Spain, so fatal to the English, vast numbers of whom were slain, and upwards of 10,000 taken prisoners.

- 13, 1483. Earl Rivers, Gray, and Vaughan, were executed, or rather murdered, at Pomfret, or Pontefract, in Yorkshire, by order of the Duke of Gloucester, then Protector of England, and afterwards Richard III. Lord Hastings was also seized at a Council held the same day in the Tower, and instantly beheaded on a timber-log. His only crime was his fidelity to the young king, Edward V. and his brother, whom Richard soon after caused to be murdered.

## JUNE

- 13, 1625. The Princess Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Henry IV. of France, landed at Dover, where she was met by Charles I. and conducted the same day to Canterbury, where their marriage was solemnized. She was a woman of great beauty and spirit. See Hume, vol. vii. page 59.
- 14, 1645. Was fought the battle of Naseby, a village in Northamptonshire, between Charles I. and the Parliament. This well-disputed action at length terminated in favour of Fairfax, the Parliamentary-General, who gained a complete victory.
- 1690. King William landed at Carrickfergus, in the north of Ireland.
- 1785. Mr. Rosier, the first aerial navigator, and his companion Romain, ascended in a balloon at Boulogne, with an intention of crossing the English Channel; but were unfortunately both killed, the balloon having taken fire in about twenty minutes after their ascent.
- 15, 1744. Commodore Anson, after his voyage round the world, landed at Spithead, near Portsmouth, Hants. See Arith. Quest.
- 16, 1693. Admiral Rooke, with twenty men of war and the Turkey fleet under his convoy, was attacked by Admiral Tourville, with a force vastly superior to his own, off Cape

JUNE

St. Vincent, in Portugal, when twelve English and Dutch men of war, and eighty merchantmen, were taken or destroyed by the French.

16, 1722. Expired the celebrated Duke of Marlborough, one of the most successful generals that, perhaps, ever appeared in the world. His funeral procession, from Marlborough House\* to Westminster-Abbey, on the 9th of August, was conducted with the greatest solemnity and magnificence.

— 1762. Peter III. husband of the late Catherine II. Empress of Russia, was deprived of his life while under an ignominious confinement. Of the manner of the captive's demise various accounts have been in circulation. Some ascribe it to an hemorrhoidal colic, a disease until then unknown to Russian physicians. Others affirm, that his removal was effected by means similar to those which deprived our unfortunate Edward II. of life. History too well qualifies us to

“ Tell sad stories of the death of kings;

“ How some have been deposed; some slain in war;

“ Some poison'd by their wives; some sleeping kill'd.”

\* Near St. James's-Palace. It was built in Queen Anne's reign, at the expence of the public: a national compliment which cost not less than £40,000. Pennant's London. See August 2, 1704.

But,

JUNE

But, in the present instance, who was instigator and who were perpetrators of the bloody deed, we pretend not to determine. It is, however, generally supposed, that if the deceased monarch's ghost had been evoked during the late Empress's life-time, she would not, with all her "undaunted spirit," have ventured to address "the blood bolter'd" spectre, in the language of Macbeth—

"Thou canst not say I did it: never shake

"Thy gory locks at me."

17, 1271. Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. was wounded by an assassin. See Exercises on the Globes, Art. Crux.

— 1688. Seven Bishops, who had been committed to the Tower for presenting a very dutiful, prudent, and loyal petition to James II. but which that arbitrary bigot termed a seditious libel, were brought to their trial in Westminster-Hall, and acquitted. No cause was ever heard with more zeal and attention; and when the wished-for verdict, *Not Guilty*, was pronounced, the intelligence was echoed through the hall, was conveyed to crowds without, was carried into the city, and was propagated with infinite joy throughout the kingdom.

17, 1696.



## JUNE

17, 1696. Died, on the twenty-second anniversary of his succession to the throne, the heroic and magnanimous John Sobieski, King of Poland, the most renowned warrior of his time; indeed, his victories obtained over the Tartars and Turks procured him the crown; but he was also an encourager of arts and sciences, and a liberal patron of learned men. He was born in 1630. For the character at length of this great man see "*JONES's History of Poland*," p. 205—212. See also Exercises on the Globes, Art. Scutum Sobieski.

— 1719. Joseph Addison expired at Holland House, near Kensington. See May 1, 1672.

"His faith, in death unshaken, tower'd on high,  
"And shew'd succeeding Christians how to die."

See Arith. Quest.

18, 1643. Hampden, the famous English patriot, was wounded in Chalgrove-Field, near Oxford, in a skirmish with the forces of Charles I.

— 1723. Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, having been tried, and condemned to perpetual banishment, for corresponding with the Pretender, embarked for France. See Feb. 13, 1732.

## JUNE

- 19, 1215. Magna Charta, once considered as the bulwark of English liberty, *extorted* from the tyrannical King John. See Arith. Quest.
- 1566. Mary, Queen of Scots, was delivered of a son, afterwards James I. of England. See March 27, 1625.
- 20, 1685. The Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed King, at Taunton, in Somersetshire.
- 1743. Commodore Anson took the Manilla ship. See Arith. Quest.
- 1756. One hundred and twenty-three Englishmen perished in the Black-Hole prison at Calcutta in Bengal, Asia. See Arith. Quest.
- 21, 1377. Died Edward III. in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and fifty-first of his reign, surviving the melancholy loss of his heroic son only about a year. See the 8th of the present month. Edward was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. a native of Bourdeaux, where his father, the Black Prince, resided many years. Richard was cruelly murdered in Pontefract-Castle, in Yorkshire, in 1399.
- 1673. The Princess of Modena landed at Dover, where she was met by the Duke of York, afterwards James II. and married to him that evening. She was the daughter of Alphonso d'Este, Duke of Modena. The Duke's former wife, who died in 1671, was  
Anne

## JUNE

Anne Hyde, daughter to the Earl of Clarendon.

21, 1770. Expired William Beckford, the patriotic Lord-Mayor of London, in the year of his second service of that high office. Convinced that our liberties belong to posterity as well as to ourselves, he shewed himself at once the steadfast friend of his king and his country; and was the only man of his time who with firmness (yet tempered with humility) durst tell the monarch on his throne, surrounded by his flatterers, the plain and honest truth, whereby he vindicated the loyalty while he evinced the independent spirit of the city of London. His memorable speech to the king, in vindication of the people's right to remonstrate to the throne, is inscribed under his statue in Guildhall. Mr. Beckford was born in 1705.

22, 1476. The celebrated battle of Morat was fought. In this furious engagement, the heroic Swiss nearly destroyed the entire army of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. Morat is a rich, trading, and considerable town of Switzerland, a few miles west of Bern; it is situated on a lake of the same name.

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22, 1535. John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, one of the most eminent prelates for learning and morals of the age in which he lived, and who had long enjoyed the highest favour of the king, was beheaded. He was unfairly tried, and tyrannically executed, for not acknowledging the supremacy of Henry VIII.

— 1791. The King of France and his family, who had the preceding day escaped from Paris, were arrested at Varennes, a small town in the Department of the Meuse, and conducted back to the palace of the Tuilleries.

23, 1770. Died Dr. Mark Akenfide, a celebrated physician and poet, who was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 9, 1721. He was possessed of a luxuriant fancy, which he has eminently displayed in his admired poem on “The Pleasures of Imagination,” which, however, he did not live to finish according to his plan.

— 1791. Expired Catharine Macaulay Graham, a celebrated English historian, and political and didactic writer. Her History of England portrays, in glowing colours, the tyranny of the Stuart race. The late Dr. Wilson, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, was so enthusiastically attached to this lady, as a patroness,



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patronefs of liberty, that, while ſhe was yet alive, he ſet up a ſtatue of her in that character in his church. This injudicious mark of homage he afterwards thought proper (either through reſentment for her having married Mr. Graham for a ſecond husband, or from fear of being cited to the Eccleſiaſtical Court for profaneneſs) to take down. She was born in 1738 or 1739.

24, 1494. Newfoundland, an iſland near North-America, was diſcovered by Cabot.

— 1643. Died John Hampden, one of the moſt popular men, and one of the greateſt patriots in the time of Charles I. againſt whom he took up arms, and received a mortal wound in a ſkirmiſh with Prince Rupert. See June 18, 1643. The ingenious author of “The “Seasons,” ſpeaking of the great men that Britain has produced, celebrates Hampden in the glorious colours of a warm and active patriot.

A HAMPDEN too is thine, illuſtrious land,  
Wiſe, ſtrenuous, firm, of unſubmitting ſoul,  
Who ſtem’d the torrent of a downward age,  
To ſlavery prone, and bade thee riſe again,  
To all thy native pomp of freedom bold.

— 1650. John Churchill, the famous Duke of Marlborough, was born at Ashe, in Devonſhire. See the 16th of this month 1722.

24, 1782.

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- 24, 1782. Expired Dr. John Blair, author of a valuable publication under the title of "The Chronology and History of the World, from the Creation to the Year of Christ 1753," which was continued in subsequent editions.
- 25, 1314. Was fought the famous battle of Bannockburn, between the English, commanded by Edward II. and the Scotch, under the renowned Robert Bruce: when the army of the former, though amounting to 100,000 men, was not only defeated, but chased off the field, and pursued with great slaughter for the space of several miles. The king himself narrowly escaped, by taking shelter in Dunbar. Bannockburn is a manufacturing village, near Stirling. See Scotland Delineated.
- 26, 1541. Francis Pizarro was assassinated at mid-day, in his palace at Lima, the capital of Peru, in South-America. This execrable Spaniard was the conqueror of Peru, in conjunction with Almagro, a Spanish navigator. They were both guilty of unparalleled treachery and cruelty to the natives, and at length fell just victims to their own ambition, jealousy, and avarice. Almagro revolting was defeated, and beheaded by Pizarro, who was himself murdered by the  
son

## JUNE

son and friends of Almagro. See the Ency. Brit. Art. Peru.

- 26, 1752. Died Julius Cardinal Alberoni, who was born May the 31st, or, as some say, the 15th, 1664, the son of a gardener in the suburbs of Placentia, Italy; from which low origin, by his good fortune, his address, and abilities, he rose to be first minister of state to the king of Spain. After having governed with an almost absolute power for many years, he was at last deprived of his dignity and banished to Rome.
- 27, 1627. The Duke of Buckingham sailed from Portsmouth, with an immense fleet, to relieve Rochelle, in France, but returned without effecting his purpose.
- 1682. Charles XII. King of Sweden, was born.
- 1777. Was executed at Tyburn, for the crime of forgery, Dr. William Dodd, a very popular and celebrated preacher, and most zealous promoter of charitable institutions. He published a large Commentary on the Bible, in three volumes folio, besides some poems, and several sermons and tracts of piety. But pride, and a habit of sumptuous living, counterbalanced his useful and laudable qualities, and led him to the commission of that act which brought him to an ignominious

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minious end on a public scaffold. He was born at Bourne, in Lincolnshire (of which place his father was vicar) in 1729.

28, 1762. The late Empress of Russia was raised to the imperial dignity. See the 16th of this month.

29, 66. The Apostle Paul was decapitated, as is generally said, by order of Nero, at Aquæ Salviæ, near Rome, in the 55th year of his age. He was a native of Tarsus, in Cilicia, an ancient city and sea-port on the Mediterranean-Sea, north of the island of Cyprus.

— 1559. The French King, Henry II. being killed at a tournament, was succeeded by his son Francis, the Dauphin, who thus became Francis II. See April 24, 1558.

30, 1797. Richard Parker was executed on board the Sandwich, at Sheerness. He had been president of the delegates during the alarming mutiny in the fleet at the Nore.

JULY.

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1, 1312. Gaveston, the infamous minion of Edward II. was put to death at Warwick.

H

1, 1690.



## JULY

1, 1690. The battle of the Boyne, a river of Ireland, which empties itself into the sea at Drogheda, in the county of Louth. This important engagement was fought between William III. and James II. The former commanded in person; the dastardly James was no more than a spectator of this most important conflict, and, even before his army was completely routed, fled with the utmost precipitation to Dublin, and thence to Waterford, where he embarked for France. The Irish lost about 1,500 men in this engagement, and the Protestants about one-third of that number. The most remarkable person who lost his life on this occasion was the gallant Duke of Schomberg, who fell in the eighty-second year of his age, after having rivalled the best generals of the time in military reputation. This battle likewise proved fatal to the Rev. Mr. Walker, who, for his bravery at Londonderry, had been graciously received by King William, and rewarded with 5,000*l.* and a promise of further favour; but, his military genius still predominating, he attended his royal patron in this conflict; and, being shot in the belly, died in a few minutes. See Londonderry, April 20, 1689.

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1, 1691. Athlone, on the river Shannon, in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, was taken by storm, by General Ginkle; who, for his conduct, intrepidity, and success on this occasion, was created Earl of Athlone by King William.

5, 1100. Jerusalem was taken by the crusaders, after a siege of five weeks. Impelled by a mixture of military and religious rage, they put the numerous garrison and inhabitants to the sword without distinction. Neither arms defended the valiant, nor submission the timorous: no age nor sex was spared: infants on the breast were pierced by the same blow with their mothers, who implored for mercy: even a multitude, to the number of 10,000 persons, who had surrendered themselves prisoners, and were *promised quarter*, were butchered in cool blood by those ferocious ruffians, who yet had the impious effrontery to style themselves Christians!!! See Arith. Quest. Art. Croisade.

— 1685. The Duke of Monmouth being defeated at Sedgemoor, a village near Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, a rebellion, which had been rashly undertaken, and feebly conducted, was thus finally concluded. See June 11 and 20, 1685.

## JULY

6, 1189. Henry II. expired at Chinon, near Saumur, now in the Department of Indre and Loire ; and was interred at Fontevault, in the Department of Maine and Loire. He died of a broken heart, having previously cursed the day in which he received his miserable being, and bestowed on his ungrateful and undutiful children a malediction which he could not be prevailed on to retract. He was at his death, in the 58th year of his age, and 35th of his reign, the greatest prince of his time for wisdom, virtue, and abilities, and the most powerful, in extent of dominion, of all that had ever filled the throne of England.

- 1415. John Hufs was burnt alive for heresy, at Constance, a city in the south part of Germany, by order of a *Council of Divines* held in that city, though the Emperor Sigismund had given him a safe conduct. He endured the dreadful punishment with unparalleled magnanimity and resignation. The same unhappy fate was borne with the same pious fortitude and constancy of mind by Jerome of Prague, the intimate companion of Hufs, who came to this council with the generous design of supporting and seconding his persecuted friend. He suffered May 30, 1416. The most scandalous violation of public

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public faith, the cruelty and treachery which attended the punishment of these unhappy disciples of Wickliffe, our great Reformer, prove, says Hume, this melancholy truth, that toleration is none of the virtues of priests in any form of ecclesiastical government.

6, 1535. Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor in the time of Henry VIII. was decollated for denying that monarch's supremacy. He resided many years in a house near the river-side at Chelsea, where the king used occasionally to visit him, and always treated him with the greatest familiarity. See June 22, 1535.

— 1553. Expired at Greenwich, in the 16th year of his age, and the 7th of his reign, Edward VI. a prince on whose excellent qualities all the English historians dwell with extreme pleasure. He was the only son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour, his third queen. On the demise of this amiable youth, the sanguinary Mary, his half-sister, succeeded to the crown.

— 1790. Died, at Aix-la-Chapelle, George Augustus Eliot, Lord Heathfield, the famous Governor and Defender of the important fortrefs of Gibraltar, during a formidable investment of three years by the Spaniards.

H 3

His



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His conduct during that memorable siege exalted him to the most elevated rank in the military annals of the age, and justly entitled him to the honours of the peerage. He was born at Stobbs in Roxburghshire, in the year 1718, and was the most abstemious man of his time. During the siege of Gibraltar, his food was vegetables and his drink water. He neither indulged himself in animal food nor wine\*, and never slept more than four hours at a time.

\* The most valiant Trojan chief Hector, appears from Homer, to have practised a similar abstemiousness with respect to wine :

Far hence be Bacchus' gifts (the chief rejoin'd)  
 Inflaming wine, pernicious to mankind,  
 Unnerves the limbs, and dulls the noble mind.

POPE'S Homer.

Some eminent physicians are said to agree with Homer in this point; maintaining that wine neither raises the spirits nor increases strength. It has been remarked, that SAMPSON, as well as Hector, was a water-drinker, being a Nazarite by vow, and as such forbidden the use of wine. To this Milton alludes in his Sampson Agonistes :

Wherever fountain or fresh current flow'd  
 Against the eastern ray, translucent, pure,  
 I drank, — nor envy'd them the grape,  
 Whose heads that turbulent liquor fills with fumes.

7, 1307.

## JULY

7, 1307. Edward I. died at Burgh-upon-Sands, near Carlisle, in Cumberland, in the 69th year of his age and 35th of his reign, and was succeeded by his son Edward II.

8, 1174. Henry II. dreading the power of the Pope, did penance in Canterbury cathedral, to make atonement to the ashes of Becket, and tender his submissions to a dead enemy. As soon as he came within sight of the church, he dismounted, walked barefoot towards it, prostrated himself before the shrine of the saint, remained in fasting and prayer during a whole day, watched all night the holy reliques, and, finally, presented his bare shoulders to be scourged by the lashes of a chapter of monks. The next day he received absolution. See Decem. 29, 1171.

That our young readers may form an idea of the great deference which was paid to the Roman pontiff about this period, we shall transcribe the following anecdote from Hume, vol. i. p. 381. "When Lewis, king of France, and Henry II. of England, met Pope Alexander III. at the castle of Torci on the Loire, they both dismounted to receive him, and holding each of them one of the reins of his bridle, walked on foot by his side, and

“ conducted him in that submissive manner  
“ into the castle\*!”

But, *tempora mutantur, the times are changed*; this pretended representative of Jesus Christ recently experienced the greatest mortifications. His bulls† and excommunications‡, once the terror of Europe, have been

\* Henry once humiliated himself so far as to hold the stirrup of that haughty prelate Becket, while he mounted. Hume, vol. i. p. 412.

† Laws or decrees made by the Pope are called bulls; a word derived from *bullæ*, a *seal*, or from *bullæ*, a sort of ornament worn round the neck by the young nobility of Rome. Those bullæ came afterwards to be *hung* to the diplomas of emperors and popes, from whence, according to Arbuthnot, they had the name of *bulls*. This *pendent* seal, which, properly speaking, is the bull, is made of lead, and is impressed on one side with the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, and on the other with the name of the Pope and the year of his pontificate.

‡ Excommunication is an ecclesiastical anathema, censure, interdict, or exclusion from Christian fellowship. It was originally instituted for preserving the purity of the church; but ambitious ecclesiastics converted it by degrees into an engine for promoting their own power. Excommunicated persons forfeited all their natural and legal rights and privileges, and were excluded from all kinds of offices. Thus was an excommunicated king reduced to the condition of a private man.

Thou

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been laughed at; his pardons\* and indulgences, heretofore purchased with the greatest avidity, have not been accepted even gratis; and he himself is driven from his

Thou shalt stand **curst** and excommunicate;  
And blessed shall he be, that doth revolt  
From his allegiance to an heretick.

SHAKESPEARE.

Cardinal Allen wrote a book to extol the merit of slaying excommunicated princes. See Andrew's Cont. of Henry's Hist. Eng. vol. i. p. 120.

The Pope's excommunications meant, moreover, as Lord Chesterfield remarks, sending people to the Devil §; and the Papists are so silly as to believe this: but we Protestants, he adds, are not weak enough to give into this nonsense. We believe, and with reason, that God alone can make people happy or miserable. Letters, vol. i. letter 67.

§ Bulls, denouncing hell-fire to Queen Elizabeth and her abettors, accompanied the Spanish Armada. Camden, p. 543.

\* Pardons and indulgences were grants from the Pope to individuals, for the remission of *all* sins, *past, present, or to come*. They were often carried about by persons styled pardoners, who sold them to the best bidder. A long list of indulgences, or fees of the Pope's chancery, may be seen in a book printed 150 years ago, by the authority of the then Pope. It has been translated into English, under the title of *Rome a great Custom-House for Sin*: from which some extracts are given in Guthrie's Geog. Gram. page 587. edit. 1794. The price of a pardon for killing a father, mother, wife, or sister, was ten shillings and sixpence!!

dominions



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dominions into a foreign country. The rapid downfall of this "Man of Sin," as the Scriptures are supposed to term the Pope, has, indeed, been some time foreseen by the attentive perusers of Holy Writ. A very ingenious writer, who possesses equally the talent of arresting the attention, and of convincing the judgment, says, in the *Illustrations of Prophecy*, a work published in 1796, "The symptoms of a lingering consumption the Papacy has long betrayed. "The wound, received at the æra of the Protestant Reformation, it has never recovered. Those weapons, which were once such a terror to its enemies, and which it wielded with such powerful effect, are now become in its hands blunt and harmless. It is, indeed, shrunk to a mere skeleton, when contrasted with the flourishing state in which it once appeared; in the days of its maturity and vigour; and, as its debility and decrepitude have, for some time past, been on the increase, in the eye of reason, its speedy dissolution appears among the events most reasonably to be expected. It is also far from being improbable, that external violence may be superadded to internal weakness. It is far from being improbable,

## JULY

“ bable, that the *Republicans of France*\*,  
 “ before any long period shall elapse, may  
 “ strike a formidable blow at the papal  
 “ power in the metropolis, where its throne  
 “ is erected, and, if I may so express  
 “ myself of the papacy, terminate the  
 “ career of this hoary-headed sinner on the  
 “ very spot where the monster first drew  
 “ breath, forged those chains by which  
 “ Europe was enslaved, and formed those  
 “ plans by which it was deluged with  
 “ blood.” Vol. i. page 276.

- 8, 1533. Died, at Ferrara, the celebrated Italian poet Lewis Ariosto, whose principal work, entitled “ Orlando Furioso,” is a continuation of Bojardo’s “ Orlando Inamorato,” and has been honoured with numerous translations and commentaries. Ariosto’s attachment to poetry, however, did not so far engage him, but that he was also employed in embassies and the management of public affairs in Italy. He was born at the castle of Reggio in Lombardy, in 1474.

- 1709. Was fought the memorable battle of Pultowa, a strong town in the south part of Russia, in which Charles XII. King of Sweden, was entirely defeated by the Czar

\* See Feb. 10, 1798.

of Muscovy, Peter the Great, and obliged to take refuge at Bender, a town of Bessarabia, in the Turkish dominions.

Hide, blushing glory! hide Pultowa's day—  
The vanquish'd hero leaves his broken bands,  
And shews his miseries in distant lands;  
Condemn'd a needy suppliant to wait,  
While ladies interpose and slaves debate.

JOHNSON'S IMIT. OF JUVENAL.

8, 1797. Died, at Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire, Edmund Burke, a most eminent English orator and politician. He was born in Dublin, Jan. 1, 1730, and received the early part of his education at Balytore near Carlow. Coming over to England, and procuring a seat in parliament, he displayed most extraordinary mental powers, and was for many years considered as a firm friend of the liberties, and most warm and energetic defender of the rights of the people; in the latter part of his life, however, finding patriotism an insubstantial good, he preferred "solid pudding to empty praise," deserted his dearest political friends, became a pensioner of the crown, and an eager supporter of the very administration which he had so often condemned with the greatest severity and virulence!!!

9, 1386.

## JULY

- 9, 1386. The Swifs gained a celebrated victory at Sempach, in the canton of Lucern, in which Leopold, Duke of Austria, was slain. The anniversary of this battle, which established the Swifs liberty, is still commemorated, with great solemnity, both at Sempach and at Lucern.
- 1735. Ulloa arrived at Carthagena, in the north part of South America.
- 10, 1463. On this day the Duke of Burgundy, who had invested Beauvais with an army of 80,000 men, was compelled to raise the siege. The women, under the conduct of Jeanne Hachette, particularly signalized themselves in this famous siege; and, in memory of their noble exploits on that occasion, they walk first in a procession on the anniversary of their deliverance. Beauvais is situated in the Department of Oise, about forty miles north of Paris. The inhabitants make beautiful tapestry.
- 1509. Calvin, the Reformer, was born at Noyon, now in the Department of Oise, in the north of France.
- 1584. A desperate assassin, named Baltazar Gerard, treacherously murdered the Prince of Orange at Delft. See Exercises on the Globes, Art. Canis Major.



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11, 1797. Died the Father of the English Stage, Charles Macklin, at the age of 97. He was born in the North of Ireland, in November 1699; and, coming over to England at little more than twenty years of age, he travelled in strolling parties of players in various counties; at length, in 1725, he came to London, and was engaged by Mr. Rich at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields play-house, where he performed one season. From that time, with various interruptions and changes, he continued to act till the 10th of January 1790, being a period of 65 years. On that evening, while performing his famous character of Shylock, his memory so entirely failed him, that, making an apology to the audience, he finally quitted the stage.

“ Of no distemper, of no blast he died,  
 “ But fell like autumn fruit that mellow'd long,  
 “ Ev'n wonder'd at because he dropp'd no sooner.  
 “ Fate seem'd to wind him up for fourscore years,  
 “ Yet freely ran he on ten winters more;  
 “ Till, like a clock worn out with eating time,  
 “ The wheels of weary life at last stood still.”

DRYDEN'S “*Ædipus*.”

12, 1588. The Spanish Armada set sail from the Groin, in Galicia, in the north-west part of Spain, for England. This immense fleet, which left the Tagus on the 29th of May, had

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had been dispersed by a storm, after which it rendezvoused in the above port. See Arith. Quest.

- 14, 1789. FRENCH REVOLUTION. The Bastile, a most horrid prison in Paris,

“ Where deeds were done

“ Unfit for mortal ear ;”——

——Where mercy never came,

“ Nor hope the wretch could find ;”

was destroyed in a few hours by the undaunted citizens, though it had been assailed in vain by Henry IV. and his veteran troops in the siege of Paris, during the intestine war which desolated France between the years 1587 and 1594. The destruction of the Bastile is considered as the commencement of the French Revolution.

- 1791. Commenced the BIRMINGHAM riots. Every friend to regular government must look with a mixture of abomination and contempt on the transactions of this day, which degraded the national character of England ; when neither the learning, the piety, the public spirit, nor the private virtue of a PRIESTLEY, whose name is revered in every part of the globe where the light of science has penetrated, could protect him from the savage fury of the vilest of an ignorant and a bigoted rabble,  
before

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before whom the religion of the country was dishonoured, the name of the Sovereign insulted, and all law and order levelled in the dust, to the disgrace of the magistrates and the spirit of the people who were timid witnesses of the ravage and destruction. Previous to the conflagration of Dr. Priestley's house, and the destruction of his extensive philosophical apparatus, the ruffian, the gossip, and the informer, among whom were some whose profession entitles them to the appellation of gentlemen, ransacked his papers, and read his letters, which they obtained by infamously invading that asylum which the laws had made sacred from the intrusion of the magistrate. It is well observed by the learned Dr. Parr, that of the persons who suffered in these riots, two or three were men of exemplary lives, and the rest were quite irreproachable. A circumstance which, he adds, deserves serious consideration from all good men, of all religions, and all political parties.

15, 1685. James, Duke of Monmouth, was decapitated on Tower-Hill, in the 36th year of his age, being born at Rotterdam, in Holland, in the year 1649. He was the illegitimate son of Charles II. by Mrs. Lucy Walters. He was the darling of the English people,

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people, whose good will followed him in every fortune; and no one was ever attended to the scaffold with a more plentiful effusion of tears. The illegal and brutal inhumanities to which the Duke's followers were subjected, may be seen in all our Histories of England. See also Arith. Quest. Art. Jefferies.

- 16, 622. THE HEGIRA. The hegira in chronology is a celebrated epocha\*, used by the Arabs and Mahometans for the computation of time. The word is Arabic, and denotes *to fly, quit one's country, family, friends, &c.* The event which gave rise to this epocha was Mahomet's flight from Mecca†. The magistrates of that city, fearing that his impostures might raise a sedition, resolved to expel him: this, accordingly, they effected at the period above stated. See Prideaux's Life of Mahomet, p. 78. edit. 1697.

\* The principal epochas used in chronology are enumerated in the Arith. Quest. Art. Chronology.

† Mecca is one of the most ancient cities in the world. It is situated in Arabia, about forty miles from the Red Sea, and is celebrated for having given birth to Mahomet. He was interred at Medina, a place which the Mahometans dignify with the title of "The city of the prophet," on account of the kind reception which Mahomet met with here when he was driven from Mecca.

I

The



## JULY

The Mahometan year is a lunar year equal to 354 days, 8 hours, and 48 minutes, and consisting of 12 months, which contain, alternately, 30, and 29 days. An intercalary day is added at certain periods.

The system of religion broached by the impostor Mahomet is called Mahometanism. Its principles are contained in the Koran, commonly, though improperly, termed the Alcoran, a word of the same import with Bible; *i. e.* by way of eminence, *The Book*. The leading article of faith which this impostor preached to his family and nation is, as Mr. Gibbon remarks, compounded of an eternal truth, and a necessary fiction, namely, *That there is only one God, and that Mahomet is the apostle of God.*

16, 1723. Sir Joshua Reynolds, the celebrated painter, and President of the Royal Academy, was born at Plympton in Devonshire. He died Feb. 23, 1792. Of his character and talents the following lines by Goldsmith are briefly yet strongly expressive :

“ Here REYNOLDS is laid ; and, to tell you my mind,  
 “ He has not left a wiser or better behind :  
 “ His pencil was striking, resistless, and grand ;  
 “ His manners were gentle, complying, and bland.  
 “ Still born to improve us in every part ;  
 “ His pencil our faces,—his manners our heart.”

17, 1429

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17, 1429. Charles VII. King of France, was crowned at Rheims, agreeably to the prediction of the Maid of Orleans, who stood by his side in complete armour during the ceremony.

18, 1374. Died, at Arqua, ten miles from Padua, in the north of Italy, Francis Petrarch, a very learned Italian writer on poetry, history, and moral philosophy, but particularly celebrated for his poems on the beautiful Laura, of whom he was deeply enamoured\*. He was born at Arezzo in 1304, and was employed by Pope John XX. in several affairs of importance both in Rome and in France. Many authors in different countries have written his Life; in English the best, undoubtedly, is the performance of Mrs. Dobson. See April 6, 1348.

— 1776. The late Empress of Russia dined on board Admiral Greig's ship, near Oranienbaum. Admiral Greig was a native of Scotland. He had the command of the Russian fleet which destroyed that of the Turks near Chisme, a sea-port of Natolia, and adjacent to the island of Scio, in the Archipelago. At the conclusion of the war

\* Petrarch and Laura resided many years at Vaucluse, a romantic and sequestered spot near Avignon, in the south part of France.

## JULY

between the Russians and the Turks in 1774, the late Empress advanced him to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and appointed him commandant of Cronstadt, a famous town and fortrefs near Petersburg, and the station of the Russian fleet. Admiral Greig died in 1788, and was interred at Revel, by order of her Imperial Majesty, with greater funeral pomp than had ever been paid to any naval commander in Russia.

- 19, 1333. Edward III. defeated the Scots with great slaughter at Halidown-Hill, near Berwick-upon-Tweed.
- 1554. Philip II. King of Spain, landed at Southampton, and was married to the sanguinary Mary at Winchester, on the 25th of the same month : an union to which a great part of the nation had with reason the utmost aversion.
- 1558. The Spanish armada arrived in the English channel, but was so soon after compelled to retreat, that the following laconic inscription on a medal which was struck on the occasion is nearly an exact account of that happy event. “ *Venit, vidit, fugit.*” “ It came, saw, and fled.” The elements conspired in its destruction. See the particulars in Arith. Quest. Art. Armada.

Navies that rule the ocean wide  
Are vanquish'd by GOD's breath;  
And legions, arm'd with power and pride,  
Descend to watery death.

WATTS.

JULY

20, 1620. Commenced a general massacre of the Protestants in the Valteline, a fertile valley of Switzerland, subject to the Grisons. It began at Tirano, extended to all the towns of the district, and lasted three days.

— 1791. The famous convention of Pilnitz took place between the Confederated Powers against the French Republic; in which, as is generally said, it was agreed to conquer that country, and afterwards divide it among them. "Conquer France!" exclaimed Mr. Fox; "O tame and feeble Cervantes\*,  
" with what a timid pencil and faint colours  
" have you painted the portrait of a dis-  
" ordered imagination!!"

21, 1403. Was fought the furious battle of Shrewsbury, between Henry IV. and his subjects. The Prince of Wales, whose military achievements were afterwards so renowned, here performed his noviciate in arms. The death of the gallant Piercy, son of the Duke of Northumberland, de-

\* See April 23, 1616.



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cided the victory in favour of the Royalists. In this desperate conflict there perished, on both sides, many persons of the greatest distinction, and about 6,000 private men.

21, 1683. Lord Ruffel was put to death in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. See Arith. Quest.

22, 1298. Edward I. gained a memorable victory over the Scots at Falkirk, in Scotland, when the whole Scottish army was broken, and chased off the field with great slaughter.

— 1704. Gibraltar, a fortress in the south of Spain, and formerly deemed impregnable, was taken by Sir George Rooke, and has ever since remained in the possession of the English. It underwent an ever-memorable siege in the last war\*, an excellent account of which has been written by Captain Drinkwater, from whose valuable performance copious extracts are given in the Ency. Brit. Art. Gibraltar. The Governor, General Eliott, whose defence was the admiration of all Europe, was created, in 1787, a peer of Great-Britain, by the title of Baron Heathfield, of Gibraltar; an annuity of 1200*l.* was settled on himself and two lives; and in his arms he was allowed to bear those of Gibraltar. See July 6, 1790.

\* From July 1779 to February 1783.

22, 1706.

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22, 1706. The treaty of union between England and Scotland was signed. See Arith. Quest.

— At Beaucaire, a town in the Department of Gard, near Nîmes, in the south of France, is held an annual fair, one of the most famous in Europe, which commences on this day.

23, 1558. ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS. It may gratify our national pride, says Mr. Andrews\*, to be told, that we owe to the wisdom of Queen Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh†, the circulation of the first genuine newspaper, the “English Mercurie‡,” printed during the time of the

\* Cont. Henry’s Hist. Eng. vol. i. p. 145.

† Cecil, Lord Burleigh, was near forty years principal minister to Elizabeth. He died in an advanced age, in the year 1598; and, by a rare fortune, was equally regretted by his sovereign and the people. He seems not to have possessed any shining talents of address, eloquence, or imagination; and was chiefly distinguished by solidity of understanding, probity of manners, and indefatigable application to business: virtues which, as Hume observes, if they do not always enable a man to attain high stations, do certainly qualify him best for filling them. Of all the queen’s ministers he alone left a considerable fortune to his posterity; a fortune not acquired by rapine or oppression, but gained by the regular profits of his offices, and preserved by FRUGALITY.

‡ Mercury was a celebrated fabulous god of antiquity; the messenger of the other heathen deities, and of Jupiter in particular.

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Spanish Armada; the first number, preserved still in the British Museum\*, is dated July 23, 1588.

In addition to what we have advanced in the Arithmetical Questions on the subject of newspapers, as forming one of the best securities of freedom, we may here with equal truth observe, that they are also not only an excellent means of shielding the "oppressed from the oppressor," but of subserving the purpose of morality, by preventing the commission of many crimes, which, from their nature might pass, as Shakespeare emphatically expresses it, "un-whipped of Justice."

Every man's observation, says Dr. Moore, may suggest to him many kinds of injustice and oppression, which the rich, the indolent, or the powerful, can commit in spite of law, or perhaps by the aid of law,

\* Museum denotes a repository of learned and other curiosities. The British Museum is deposited in Montague-House, Bloomsbury, and contains an amazing number of books, drawings, manuscripts, prints, and rarities. The origin of this invaluable treasure was the purchase of Sir Hans Sloane's library, &c. by the public, for the national benefit; that gentleman leaving his noble collection, which cost him £50,000, to the use of the public, on condition that the parliament would pay £20,000 to his executors. Several valuable additions have been since made to this Museum.

against

JULY

against the poor, the unsuspecting, and the friendless. Many, who can silence conscience and evade the law, tremble at the thoughts of their injustice being published; and nothing is, nothing can be, a greater check to the wantonness of power, than the privilege of unfolding private grievances at the bar of the public. For thus the cause of individuals is made a public concern, and the general indignation which their wrongs excite, forms at once one of the severest punishments which can be inflicted on the oppressor, and one of the strongest bulwarks that can be raised in defence of the unprotected.

Mrs. Griffiths has excellently observed, that as there are many vices in morals that are injurious to society, and which the laws have not stigmatized, or possibly cannot sufficiently provide against, public reprehension, under proper restrictions, may be deemed a valuable supplement to legislation. The most worthless person would choose to sin in secret, as not being able to endure the being rendered an object of public detestation or ridicule: the fear of being *pointed* at has often laid a restraint on vice; in which sense the *finger* may be stronger than



JULY

than the *arm*. Othello pathetically describes such a situation :

But, alas ! to make me  
A fixed figure for the hand of scorn  
To point his slow unmoving finger at.

24, 1797. An unsuccessful attempt was made upon Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, one of the Canaries, under the command of the brave Admiral Nelson, in which several officers and 141 men were killed, and the gallant Admiral lost his right arm. See August 1, 1798.

25, 1793. Valenciennes, an ancient and strong city, formerly in the Netherlands, now in the Department of the North, France, surrendered to the allies, under the command of the Duke of York.

— 1795. Died the reverend William Romaine, a very learned English divine, who held the lectureship of St. Dunstan in the West, Fleet-Street, forty-six years. His theological writings are numerous and highly esteemed by Christians of the Calvinistic persuasion. He was born at Hartlepool, in the bishoprick of Durham, in September 1711.

26, 1680. Died John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, a celebrated wit in the court of Charles the Second. He was born in April 1648, with  
two

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JULY

two governing principles of action which carried him into most abominable excesses; these were, an eager and violent love of pleasure, and a disposition to extravagant mirth; the first involved him in the deepest sensuality, the second led him into many singular follies and adventures. By a licentious course of life he wore out an excellent constitution before he was thirty years of age. In 1679 he requested a conference with Dr. Gilbert Burnet, the result of which was afterwards published by the Doctor, and from which it appears, that though Rochester lived the life of a libertine and an atheist, he died the death of a most penitent Christian. Of Dr. Burnet's publication Dr. Johnson says, "the critic ought to read it for its elegance, the philosopher for its arguments, and the saint for its piety."

27, 1565. The Queen of Scots married Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, whom she had lately made Duke of Albany, and the next day he was publicly proclaimed king. This union soon occasioned an insurrection in Scotland.

— 1778. A naval engagement took place between the English and French off Ushant, an island on the coast of Finisterre, in the north.

JULY

north-west part of France; when, after an indecisive action of three hours, the latter, under cover of the night, withdrew in a deceptive manner to the harbour of Brest. The brave Admiral Keppel commanded the English fleet; the Count D'Orvilliers the French. The event of the battle, and the consequent escape of the enemy, were intolerably grievous to the gallant Admiral, who by his consummate skill, masterly efforts, and the most incessant industry, had gained, after four days pursuit of the enemy, one of the fairest opportunities of doing the most signal service to his country, in the most critical exigency, and of raising his own name to the summit of naval renown. He hoped to have made the 27th of July "a proud day to Great-Britain." All these mighty advantages and glorious rewards were unaccountably ravished from him, when they appeared within his grasp. The failure of a complete victory was by many attributed to Sir Hugh Palliser's non-compliance with the Admiral's signals. This gentleman, who was Vice-Admiral of the Blue, preferred articles of accusation against his commander, who was in consequence tried by a court-martial, but acquitted in the most honourable manner; and the charge against him declared

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declared by the court to be “ malicious and  
“ ill-founded.” See Oct. 2, 1786.

- 28, 1540. Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, was  
beheaded. He had been raised from a low  
station (being the son of a blacksmith at  
Putney) by Cardinal Wolsey; and when his  
unfortunate patron was disgraced, he de-  
fended him with such spirit, generosity, and  
courage, as acquired himself great honour.  
Cromwell was accused of heresy and trea-  
son; but the real cause of his losing the  
favour of Henry VIII. was, his having been  
the instrument of that capricious tyrant’s mar-  
riage with Ann of Cleves; a measure which  
he imagined would have secured a conti-  
nuance of his own greatness.—Such is often  
the weakness of human policy!!!

- 1667. Cowley, the poet, died at Chertsey,  
in Surrey.

There the last numbers flow’d from Cowley’s  
tongue.

POPE.

Abraham Cowley was born at London in  
1618. His moral character appears, from  
every account of it, to have been very ex-  
cellent, being generally represented as the  
most amiable of mankind; and this posthu-  
mous praise may be safely credited, since, as  
Dr.



## JULY

Dr. Johnson observes, it has never been contradicted by envy or faction.

As a poet, the merits of Cowley have been variously estimated; but to his prose compositions very honourable testimonies have been borne by some of our best critics. A selection of his works was published in 1772, by Dr. Hurd.

- 28, 1797. Part of the French army entered Leghorn, a considerable city of Tuscany, in Italy.
- 29, 1567. The young Prince, son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Lord Darnley, was proclaimed King, by the name of James VI. in consequence of the Queen having been compelled to resign the crown. He was afterwards James I. of England.
- 1693. King William, owing chiefly to the cowardice of the Dutch horse, was defeated by the French, under the command of Marshal Luxembourg, at Landen, about eighteen miles N. E. of Namur, in the Netherlands.
- 30, 1768. The famous circumnavigator James Cook sailed from Deptford on the first of his three celebrated voyages.
- 1771. Died Thomas Gray, an admired English poet, who has immortalized his name by his "Bard," and an "Elegy written  
" in

## JULY

31, 16

## AUG.

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## JULY

" in a Country Church-Yard," which, together with his other Poems, and Memoirs of his Life and Writings, were published by Mr. Mason in 1775. The learned Mr. Gilbert Wakefield also has lately published an edition of Gray's Poems, with annotations. This admired poet was born in Cornhill, London, in 1716.

- 31, 1689. The siege of Londonderry was raised. See April 20, 1689.

## AUGUST.

## AUG.

- 1, 1498. Columbus discovered the continent of America.
- 1589. Henry III. King of France, was murdered at St. Clouds, near Paris, by Jaques Clement, a Dominican friar. The assassin was instantly put to death by the courtiers.
- 1714. Queen Anne, daughter of James II. expired at Kensington, in the 50th year of her age, and the 13th of her reign. She was succeeded by the Elector of Brunswick, under the title of King George I.
- 1759. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick gained a famous victory over the French at Minden, in Germany. For the particulars of this celebrated battle, see Smollet's Cont. Hume, vol. v. p. 111, &c.

1, 1798.

AUG.

1, 1798. NELSON'S VICTORY. A most important victory was obtained by Sir Horatio Nelson over a French fleet near Rosetta, at the mouth of the celebrated river Nile, in the north-east part of Africa. Achievements no less splendid may have often graced the naval triumphs of Great-Britain; but history, if we except the memorable overthrow of the Spanish armada, does not furnish a parallel to this conquest, either in extent of execution, or magnitude of advantage; the whole of the French line of battle ships, excepting two, having been either taken, burnt, or destroyed\*. The gallant Admiral has been since created a peer of Great-Britain by the title of Baron Nelson of the Nile.

The practice of giving British admirals titles derived from the scenes of their respective exploits, as in the cases of Earl St. Vincent†, Lord Camperdown‡, and Baron Nelson of the Nile, is highly proper, as it furnishes a distinctive, and, in some degree, an historical record of their services. The original idea, however, belongs not to the present period. See July 1, 1691.

\* The two that escaped from the fight were afterwards lost; one at Corsu, the other at Malta.

† See Feb. 14, 1797.

‡ See Oct. 11, 1797.

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2, 338 B. C. Battle of Chæroneæ. See Arith. Quest.

— 1100. A. D. William II. was accidentally shot, in the New Forest, Hants, by Walter Tyrrell, a French gentleman, remarkable for his skill in archery. The king was buried, without any pomp or ceremony, at Winchester. It was remarked in that age, that Richard, an elder brother of William's, perished by an accident in the New Forest; Richard, his nephew, natural son of Duke Robert, lost his life in the same place, after the same manner; and all men, upon the king's fate, exclaimed, that as the Conqueror had been guilty of extreme violence, in expelling all the inhabitants of that large district to make room for his game\*, the just vengeance of heaven was signalized, in the same place, by the slaughter of his posterity. William was killed in the 13th year of his reign, and about the 40th of his age.

The following inscription for a monument in the New Forest came from the pen of an elegant modern poet :

This is the place where WILLIAM's kingly power  
Did from their poor and peaceful homes expel,

\* See Arith. Quest.

K

Unfriended,



Unfriended, desolate, and shelterless,  
 The habitants of all the fertile track  
 Far as these wilds extend.—He levell'd down  
 Their little cottages, he bade their fields  
 Lie barren, so that o'er the forest waste  
 He might most royally pursue his sports!  
 If that thine heart be human, PASSENGER!  
 Sure it will swell within thee, and thy lips  
 Will mutter curses on him.—Think thou then  
 What cities flame, what hosts unsepulchred  
 Pollute the passing wind, when raging power  
 Drives on his blood-hounds to the chase of man;  
 And as thy thoughts anticipate that day  
 When GOD shall judge aright, in charity  
 Pray for the *wicked rulers* of mankind.

SOUTHEY.

Aug.

2, 1704. The English and their confederates, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, gained a most splendid and important victory over the French and Bavarians at BLENHEIM, a village on the Danube, north of Augsberg, in the circle of Suabia, Germany. Twelve thousand French and Bavarians were slain in the field, or drowned in the Danube:

“ Deep groan'd the water with the dying sound;  
 “ Repeated wounds the red'ning river dy'd,  
 “ And the warm purple circled on the tide.”

Thirteen

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2, 1788

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late

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Thirteen thousand more were made prisoners of war, among whom was the French General, Marshal Tallard, who was brought to England, where he remained seven years in captivity, chiefly in Nottingham-Castle. Blenheim-House, a noble and princely mansion at Woodstock, near Oxford, was settled by Parliament on the Duke of Marlborough and his heirs, in consideration of the public services performed by him. The tenure by which his Grace holds the manor of Woodstock is, the presenting at the Castle of Windsor annually, on the day in which the battle of Blenheim was fought, a flag embroidered with fleur de lis; which flag is shewn to all strangers who visit the castle. Dr. Mavor's Poem on Blenheim-House, accompanied with a description of this justly celebrated place, may be considered as the *Blenheim Guide*; and, as such, it cannot fail of being peculiarly acceptable to those who visit that noble and delightful scenery, and the best succedaneum we know to those who have never seen it.

- 2, 1788. Died Gainsborough, the celebrated portrait and landscape painter. He was born at Sudbury, in Suffolk, in the year 1727. "If ever this nation," said the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, "should produce

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“genius sufficient to acquire to us the  
 “honourable distinction of an English  
 “school, the fame of Gainborough will  
 “be transmitted to posterity, in the history  
 “of the art, among the very first of that  
 “rising name.”

- 2, 1798. A very awful event took place on the Liverpool stage. Mr. John Palmer, well known and long admired by the frequenters of the London theatres, being suddenly taken ill, whilst actually performing the character of the Stranger, in a play of that name, dropt down, and instantly expired. See Feb. 17, 1673, and May 6, 1667.
- 3, 1493. Columbus sailed from Palos, a port in Andalusia, Spain, on his first voyage.
- 1792. Died Sir Richard Arkwright, Knight; a man who in one of the lowest stations of life (being literally a penny barber at Wirksworth in Derbyshire), by uncommon genius and persevering industry, invented and brought to perfection a system of machinery for spinning cotton, by which, beside giving employment to many thousand families, he acquired a fortune of near half a million sterling.
- 4, 1347. Calais, a town of France, in the Department of the straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, was taken by Edward III. after

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6. The  
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after a memorable siege: an event which has given rise to some historical as well as dramatic fiction. See Hume, vol. ii. note H. page 509. In the year 1557, in the inglorious reign of the sanguinary Mary, Calais was retaken by the French, and has ever since remained in the possession of that nation.

5, 1717. Prince Eugene gained a complete victory over the Turks at Peterwaradin, a town of Slavonia, seated on the river Danube, about thirty-five miles N. W. of Belgrade, in Turkey in Europe. The Imperial army did not exceed 60,000 men; that of the Infidels amounted to 150,000, commanded by the Grand Visir, who was mortally wounded in the engagement. The Turks, being totally defeated, lost all their tents, artillery, and baggage; and the victors obtained an immense booty. Belgrade was taken by Prince Eugene in the same year.

— 1795. The gallant Count Sombreuil, and 187 French Emigrant Officers taken at Quiberon, a peninsula in the Department of Morbihan, in the N. W. part of France, were shot at Vannes, in the same Department, as traitors to their country.

6. The Transfiguration. This term, among Divines, means the miraculous change of our



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Saviour's appearance on Mount Tabor, in the presence of Peter, James, and John, when he appeared in his glory, in company with Moses and Elias. See the seventeenth chapter of Matthew. The word is also applied to a feast held in the Romish church on the 6th of August, in commemoration of that miracle.

- 6, 1651. FENELON, the celebrated archbishop of CAMBRAY, was born at the castle of Fenelon in Perigord, in the late province of Guienne, France.

The annals of time do not, perhaps, as is remarked in an eminent periodical publication, contain a name more revered, by the best and wisest friends of the human race, than that of Fenelon; and it is doubted whether any production of human genius ever was so effectual in enlightening mankind, and in rendering them benevolent and just, as the beautiful philosophic poem of TELEMACHUS. We would not be understood to mean that its philosophy is pure: but it contains a greater portion of political and moral wisdom than, as we believe, is to be found in any preceding work\*.

Nothing can place the character of this amiable man in a stronger light, than the

\* Month. Rev. March 1796, p. 274.

esteem

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esteem in which he was held by the contending armies which ravaged Europe in the beginning of the present century, and made his diocese, at one time, part of the seat of war. The French generals were perfectly charmed with his benevolence, particularly towards their wounded foldiers, with whom he filled his palace, and hired houses for those his palace would not contain. And he was held in equal admiration by those celebrated Protestant generals, Marlborough, Ormond, and Eugene, who, when they entered his territories, guarded them with the same care as if they had belonged to themselves, suffering no hand to ravage them, and contending in marks of attention and respect to him!! This most amiable man, after acquitting himself in all the duties of his station, and leading a most exemplary life, expired in 1715, in the 64th year of his age.

7, 1485. The Earl of Richmond landed at Milford-Haven, in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, with 2000 men. He was afterwards Henry VII.

— 1789. Died William Edward, a mason, who acquired extraordinary celebrity as a builder of bridges. The Pont y tu Pridd, on the river Taaff in Wales, the boldest and largest

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arch in Europe, was constructed by him. It is the segment of a circle, whose chord at the surface of the water is 147 feet. See Arith. Quest. Art. Bridges.

8, 1540. Henry VIII. married Catherine Howard, having just been divorced from Anne of Cleves.

9, 1631. Was born John Dryden, one of the most eminent English poets of the seventeenth century, descended from a respectable family in Northamptonshire, and born at Aldwinckle in that county. He was educated at Westminster-School, under Dr. Busby, and was sent thence to Trinity-College, Cambridge. He translated the works of Virgil, Juvenal, and Persius, besides writing a great number of poems, chiefly satirical, and twenty-seven plays. Dryden was undoubtedly a man of great genius; but, being forced to write for bread, he could not take time enough to make his performances always correct; his "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," is, however, justly esteemed one of the most perfect pieces in any language. He died May 1, 1701.

— 1783. PELEW-ISLANDS. Captain Wilfon, of the Antelope East-India packet, was shipwrecked off the Pelew-Islands, adjacent to the Philippines, in the Eastern ocean. He found the natives simple in their manners, delicate

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delicate in their sentiments, friendly in their disposition, and, in fine, a people that do honour to the human race. The longitude of this cluster of islands is between  $130^{\circ}$  and  $136^{\circ}$  E. and the latitude between  $5^{\circ}$  and  $9^{\circ}$  N. See December 27, 1784.

10, 1557. Philip II. King of Spain, assisted by the English, defeated the French at St. Quintin, now in the Department of Aisne, in the N. E. part of France. In memory of this victory, the Spanish monarch built a famous monastery at Escorial, a village near Madrid, which is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world.

— 1792. The Swiss guards who attended the king at Paris were almost all butchered in a conflict with the mob. The latter, having gained possession of the palace, burst in an immense crowd into the different apartments, and carried off the queen's jewels, money, and important papers. Upon an impartial comparison of the different statements, it appears, that the number of people killed on the above occasion amounted to about 3,000.

11, 1673. Dr. Richard Mead, the son of a celebrated dissenting minister, was born at Stepney, a village adjacent to the eastern part of London. He was a most distinguished physician;



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fician ; his abilities and eminence in his profession, united with his learning and fine taste for those arts which embellish and improve human life, long rendered him an ornament not only to his own profession, but to the nation and age in which he lived.

It was under the auspices of Dr. Mead that Inoculation for the Small-Pox was first introduced into this country. The experiment was successfully tried upon seven condemned criminals in London, A. D. 1721. In 1722 two of the young princesses were inoculated, and had the distemper favourably ; then succeeded some of the nobility, and the practice soon prevailed.

On the accession of George II. to the throne in 1727, Dr. Mead was appointed Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty. The admired author of the " Night Thoughts," speaking of himself, has borne the following flattering testimony to Dr. Mead's medical skill—

" Alive by miracle ! or, what is next,

" Alive by MEAD."

12, 1689. Duke Schomberg set sail for Ireland, with 10,000 land forces.

— 1762. Havannah, a sea-port in the N. W. part of the island of Cuba, in the West-Indies.

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Indies, was taken by the English. It was restored to the Spaniards by the treaty of peace in 1763.

On the same day also, about half past seven in the morning, the present Prince of Wales was born at St. James's.

13, 1689. Duke Schomberg arrived in the bay of Carrickfergus, in the N. E. part of Ireland.

— 1783. Expired John Dunning, Lord Ashburton, one of the most distinguished pleaders at the English bar. While in practice as a barrister, he very frequently pleaded the causes of the poor or oppressed without fee or reward, nor was he ever known to shew less ardour when retained for small fees than when his clients were more wealthy and liberal.

14, 1649. Cromwell, having been made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, went over to that kingdom, and on this day took Drogheda, in the county of Louth, by storm, and put the whole garrison to the sword, consisting of 3,000 men, most of them English, inso-much that only one lieutenant escaped. He also murdered every man, woman, and child of the citizens that were Irish. Drogheda is situated on the celebrated river Boyne.

— 1794. Died George Colman, Esq. patentee of the Haymarket-Theatre. He was born

at

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at Florence about 1733, and acquired the reputation of an eminent wit and elegant scholar; the former may be seen in his comedies, and in a series of periodical papers called "The Connoisseur;" the latter in his translations of the comedies of Terence, and of Horace's Art of Poetry.

- 15, 1305. The brave Sir William Wallace was tried and condemned by the laws of England as a traitor. See the 23d of this month 1305.

— 1751. Mr. Blandy, of Henley on the Thames, died of poison given to him by his daughter. See April 6, 1752.

16. The annual fair of Falaise, the most famous in France, except that of Beauçaire, commences on this day. Falaise, which is situated in the Department of Calvados, was the natal place of William the Conqueror.

- 17, 1657. The renowned English Admiral, Robert Blake, died as the fleet which he commanded entered Plymouth-Sound. He was born August 15, 1599, at Bridgewater, in Somersetshire.

The very name of Blake struck terror into the enemies of England. During only a period of nine years actual service, he performed exploits that, for the skill with which they were conducted, and the successes that

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that attended them, have scarcely been surpassed even to the present day, when the splendid achievements of our naval heroes may be said to have fixed the trident of the seas in the hand of Britain.

- 17, 1786. Died Frederick III. King of Prussia, highly distinguished as a General, Politician, and Legislator. He was born in 1710.

The lives of very few individuals, either of antiquity or modern times, have been equally remarkable for a quick succession of striking incidents; and few have shone in so many different characters. His reign was distinguished by brilliant exploits, by the formidable enemies whom he had to combat, the variety of battles in which he engaged in person, and by the great changes he effected. He was eminent in literature, poetry, and political knowledge, in the cabinet, and the field of battle. His works, published before or after his death, were numerous and important. His transactions are amply related, in an elegant style, and in a manner highly entertaining, in Dr. TOWERS's *Memoirs of his Life and Reign*, in 2 vols. 8vo. which memoirs are also enriched by numerous and authentic anecdotes of the literati of whom he was the patron,  
and



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and of the military officers whom he employed or contended against.

17, 1796. A Dutch squadron was captured, without resistance, by Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, in Saldanha-Bay, on the coast of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope. Sir George was, in consequence, made Lord Keith.

18, 1746. The repentant Earl of Kilmarnock and the rough and fearless Lord Balmerino were decapitated on Tower-Hill, having been engaged in the Scotch rebellion\*. The uncommon firmness of mind which these unhappy noblemen exhibited on this awful occasion is detailed at length in the British Chronologist.

19, 1702. On this day began a memorable engagement near St. Martha, N. E. of Carthagena, in South America, between a French squadron, commanded by Du Cassé, and an English one, under the brave, honest, and experienced BENBOW; whose wounds, co-operating with his grief at being basely deserted by some of his captains, soon put a period to his life†. Two of those infamous cowards, Kirby and Wade, were, on their arrival at Plymouth, immediately shot,

\* See Arith. Quest. Art. Scotch Rebellions.

† See Nov. 4, 1702.

having

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having been previously tried by a court-martial.

20, 1590. James VI. of Scotland, afterwards James I. of England, was married to Anne, daughter of Frederick II. King of Denmark, at Obsloe, now called Christiana, in Sweden. Our Charles I. was the fruit of this marriage. Whilst James was in Denmark, he visited the celebrated Tycho Brahe at Uraniburg, the name given to that famous astronomer's observatory in the small island of Huen, near Copenhagen. The king not only made him some noble presents, but wrote a copy of Latin verses in his praise.

— 1672. The famous De Witt and his brother were torn in pieces at the Hague by a Dutch mob. De Witt was the zealous patron of the glory of his native country; the greatest genius of his time; the ablest politician in war as well as in peace; and the Atlas of the commonwealth.

21, 1561. Mary, Queen of Scots, arrived in Scotland from France.

22, 1485. Battle of Bosworth-Field, near Leicester; in which the "blood-stained" usurper Richard III. lost his crown and life. He was interred at Leicester. This battle was the last of thirteen between the houses of York and Lancaster. See Arith. Quest. See also August 7, 1485.

22, 1642.

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22, 1642. Charles I. set up the royal standard at Nottingham.

— 1748. Expired, at his favourite residence of Richmond, Surrey, James Thomson, the charming "Poet of the Seasons." He was born Sept. 22, 1700, at Ednam in Roxburghshire, Scotland :

" ————— There

" His infant feet first trod the virgin snow ;

" Himself as pure. ————— "

As a writer, his mode of thinking and of expressing his thoughts, is original. He thinks always as a man of genius, looking round on nature and on life with the eye which nature bestows only on a poet, the eye that distinguishes in every thing represented to its view whatever there is on which imagination can delight to be detained, and with a mind that at once comprehends the vast and attends to the minute. His descriptions in "The Seasons" bring before us the whole magnificence of nature, whether pleasing or dreadful. As a man, the qualities of his mind and heart are sufficiently perspicuous in his writings ; in them we see his love of mankind, of his country, and friends, his devotion to the SUPREME BEING, and his tenderness of heart

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heart even to the *brute creation*. He is not, indeed, known to have given, through his whole life, one moment's pain to any person; either by his writings or his conduct.

22, 1773. Died George Lord Lyttelton, the elegant author of "Persian Letters," "Dialogues of the Dead," and a "Life of King Henry the Second." For some time this great statesman entertained doubts of the truth of Christianity; but he no sooner applied himself seriously to the study of the Scriptures, than he became convinced that that religion was true; and what he had learned he endeavoured to teach, in 1747, by "Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul," a treatise to which infidelity has never been able to fabricate a specious answer. His Lordship consecrated the memory of his first wife in a monody, that will be remembered while conjugal affection and a taste for poetry exist in this country. We cannot withstand the temptation of transcribing it.

Made to engage all hearts and charm all eyes,  
 Tho' meek, magnanimous; tho' witty, wise;  
 Polite, as all her life in courts had been;  
 Yet good, as she the world had never seen;  
 The noble fire of an exalted mind,  
 With gentlest female tenderness combin'd:

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Her speech was the melodious voice of love,  
Her song the warbling of the vernal grove;  
Her eloquence was sweeter than her song,  
Soft as her heart, and as her reason strong;  
Her form each beauty of her mind express'd,  
Her mind was Virtue by the Graces dress'd.

He was born Jan. 17, 1708-9, and was buried at HAGLEY, in Worcestershire, a place not only celebrated for its own picturesque scenes, but for the beautiful grounds in its neighbourhood called the LEASOWES, so charmingly described in Shenstone's works. See Feb. 11, 1763.

AUG.

23, 79. Happened the first eruption of Mount Vesuvius on record. This celebrated volcano\* is situated a few miles east of Naples in Italy. The eruption was accompanied by an earthquake which overturned several cities†. Pliny the naturalist being too

\* The other principal volcanos in Europe are Mount Etna in Sicily, Mount Hecla in Iceland, and Strombolo, the most northern of the Lipari islands, north of Sicily. Of all the volcanos recorded in history, Strombolo seems to be the only one that burns incessantly. Etna and Vesuvius are sometimes many months, and even years, without the least emission of fire; but this is ever at work, and, for ages past, has been considered as the light-house of the Mediterranean Sea.

† See Arith. Quest.

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curious in observing the effects of this violent eruption, and staying too long in his friend's house near it, was suffocated by the sulphureous smoke. The particulars of his death are given in two letters written by his nephew, Pliny the younger, to Tacitus\*.

- 23, 1395. Was unjustly executed on Tower-Hill, by order of Edward I. the famous Scotch hero Sir William Wallace, who, through a course of many years, had, with signal conduct, intrepidity, and perseverance, defended, against a public and oppressive enemy, the liberties of his native country. His character is well conceived and energetically expressed in the subsequent lines :

\* Pliny the Elder, one of the most learned of the Roman writers, was born at Verona in Italy, about the year A. D. 23. A " Natural History," in 37 books, is the only work remaining of this great man. His nephew was highly celebrated for his abilities at the bar, in which profession his eloquence was greatly admired ; and it is no less conspicuous in his " Epistles," which are historical, moral, and entertaining†. He is represented by his biographers as the friend of the poor, the patron of learning, great without arrogance, affable in his behaviour, and an example of good breeding, sobriety, temperance, and modesty. Como, a few miles north of Milan, and near the borders of Switzerland, had the honour of giving birth to this amiable man.

† They have been translated into English by Mr. Melmoth, and also by Lord Orrery.

O glorious chief, renown'd in every fight,  
Thou brave defender of thy country's right!  
Alike in virtuous thought and action great,  
In all a ROMAN, but in prosperous fate!  
Bold son of LIBERTY, whose mighty hand  
Burst, nobly burst, oppression's iron hand!  
Alone superior to thy fate's decree,  
Alone amidst a conquer'd nation free.

FANE OF THE DRUIDS.

AUG.

23, 1628. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, memorable in English story for having been the favourite of two kings, was assassinated at Portsmouth by Felton, who had served under his Grace in the station of lieutenant. A brief account of the duke's son, the profligate Duke of Buckingham, is given in the Arith. Quest.

24, 1572. PARISIAN MASSACRE. The father of the illustrious Thuanus is said to have exclaimed from Statius, on this direful event,

O may that day, the scandal of the age,  
Be ever blotted from the historic page!  
May the kind fates in night's obscurest veil  
Cover each record of the horrid tale;  
And hide, in mercy, from all future times,  
Our nation's cruelty, our nation's crimes\*.

\* See the particulars in Arith. Quest.

24: 1662.

AUG.

- 24, 1662. Two thousand ministers were ejected from the established church in England by the Act of Uniformity. See Arith. Quest.
- 25, 1346. BATTLE OF CRESSY. At this village, which is situated in the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, Edward III. obtained a most splendid victory over the French. See Arith. Quest.
- 26, 55 B. C. Julius Cæsar, the celebrated Roman commander, landed near Dover, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, with an intention to subdue Britain. He landed again at the same place the following year. See Henry's Hist. Eng. vol. i. page 3.
- 1795. A. D. Trincomale, a Dutch settlement in the island of Ceylon, was captured by the English.
- 27, 1797. The Marquis de la Fayette, who will be long admired as the active friend of American freedom, the promoter of the recognition of the sacred rights of man in France, and the venerated friend of the happiness of mankind in every nation of the world, was liberated from Olmutz, in Moravia, where he had been rigorously imprisoned by a continental despot, contrary to the law of nations.
- 28, 1645. Died Hugo Grotius, born at Delft in Holland, 1583, and one of the greatest men



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in Europe as a writer on philosophy, divinity, civil law, and polite literature. He pleaded at the bar before he was seventeen years of age, and was not twenty-four when he was appointed Attorney-General. His "Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion" is a valuable addition to the reasons for the faith that is in us; but the name of Grotius is chiefly immortalized by his "Treatise on the Rights of Peace and War."

28, 1648. The garrison of Colchester, in Essex, having endured a siege of ten weeks, was compelled to surrender prisoners at discretion; whereupon Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle were immediately shot.

— 1689. Carrickfergus, in Ireland, surrendered to Duke Schomberg.

— 1793. Toulon, a celebrated sea-port in the Department of Var, in the south of France, surrendered to the British Admiral, Lord Hood, who took possession both of the town and shipping in the name of Louis XVII.

29, 1680. DEATH OF BLOOD. On this day, says Mr. Pennant, died peacefully and fearlessly in his bed, and without any signs of penitence, totally hardened and forsaken of Heaven, the miscreant Blood, notorious for his attempt to steal the crown. Never was  
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a more determined villain, “ with a head  
 “ to contrive, and a heart to execute any  
 “ wickedness.” He had a pension of £500  
 a year, and perpetually enjoyed the smiles  
 of majesty\* at court, where, it is said, he  
 was retained by a profligate set of men to  
 overawe any who had integrity enough to  
 resist their measures. Pennant’s London,  
 page 307.

29, 1797. Expired, in the 63d year of his age,  
 at Derby, the place of his nativity, JOSEPH  
 WRIGHT, an artist who was one of the  
 founders of the British school of painting,  
 and whose works occupy a very distinguished  
 place in various departments of the art,  
 particularly in fire-light subjects†. In moon-  
 light likewise his pictures are allowed to hold  
 the highest rank; and his judicious com-  
 bination of fire and moon-light has par-  
 ticularly attracted the admiration of con-  
 noisseurs.

It is recorded of this admirable artist,  
 that in his works the attention is ever di-

\* Charles II.

† One of these, a large picture of Mount Vesuvius, was  
 sold to the late Empress of Russia for 300 guineas. The  
 destruction of the floating batteries of Gibraltar is also a  
 painting of this description. See July 6, 1790, and July 22,  
 1794.

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rected to the cause of virtue; that his early historical pictures consist of subjects either of rational or moral improvement, and that he has succeeded admirably in arresting the gentler feelings of humanity; for what eye or heart, demands his biographer, ever remained unmoved at the sight of Maria, Sterne's Captive, or the Dead Soldier? In his works "not one immoral, one corrupted thought" occurs to wound the eye of delicacy, or induce a wish that so exquisite a pencil had not found employment on more worthy subjects. His pictures may be considered as the reflexion of his own delicate mind, and will be ranked by posterity as treasures worthy the imitation of succeeding generations\*.

30, 70. Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus. See Arith. Quest.

31, 1422. Henry V. the celebrated conqueror of France, expired at or near Reuen in that country, in the 34th year of his age and the 10th of his reign. His remains were conveyed to England and interred in Westminster-Abbey. Henry was a native of

\* See some highly interesting memoirs of this amiable character, with a list of his principal works, in the 4th vol. of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, a work of distinguished merit and respectability.

Monmouth,

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Monmouth, which at that period belonged to Wales; a country which also gave birth to two other kings of England, namely, Edward II. and Henry VII. The former was born at Caernarvon; the latter at Pembroke.

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SEPTEMBER.

SEPT.

- 1, 1715. DEATH OF LOUIS. Louis XIV. King of France, died in the 77th year of his age, and the 73d year of his reign, and was succeeded by his grandson Louis XV.
- 1729. Died Sir Richard Steele, at his seat of Llangunnor, near Caermarthen, in Wales. He was the author of several plays and many political tracts. Assisted by Mr. Addison and a few other celebrated writers, he published the *Tatlers*, *Spectators*, and *Guardians*; and it may be said, with the greatest truth and impartiality, that no writers of any age, in any country, ever contributed so much, or so eminently, to the intellectual improvement and moral refinement of their cotemporaries and posterity.



## SEPT.

2, 31 B. C. Battle of Actium. See Arith. Quest.

— 1666. A. D. Commenced the fire of London, or, as it is sometimes styled, “ the Great “ Fire.” See Arith. Quest.

— 1792. SEPTEMBERIZERS. A dreadful massacre took place in Paris. The different prisons were broke open, and all the state prisoners butchered in the most horrible manner. Some accounts state the number of persons slain on this occasion at 1800, others at 4000. The agents in this dreadful slaughter of innocent victims were branded with the title of *Septemberizers*.

3, 1189. Richard I. was crowned at Westminster; when the mob falling upon the Jews, who came to offer their presents, murdered many of them, and plundered their houses. This infamous conduct of the Londoners was followed in many parts of the country.

— 1191. Richard I. obtained a signal victory over Saladin, in the Holy Land. The king shortly after embarked for England, but was unfortunately shipwrecked near Aquileia, in the north part of the gulph of Venice, and, taking the road to Vienna, was seized by the Duke of Austria, who sent him prisoner to the Emperor. See Feb. 4, 1194.

3, 1650.

## SEPT.

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- 3, 1650. BATTLE OF DUNBAR. Cromwell gained a complete victory over the Scotch army at Dunbar, in the shire of Haddington, Scotland. The Scots, though double in number to the English, were soon put to flight, and pursued with great slaughter, 3,000 being slain, and 9,000 taken prisoners.
- 1651. BATTLE OF WORCESTER. Cromwell gained a celebrated victory over Charles II. at Worcester, the streets of the city being strewed with the dead, and the whole Scotch army being either killed or taken prisoners. This famous battle afforded Cromwell what he called his *crowning mercy*. An account of Charles's subsequent escape to the continent is given in the "Exercises on the Globes," Art. Robur Caroli.
- 1658. DEATH OF CROMWELL. On this day, which he had always considered as the most fortunate for him, expired Oliver Cromwell, in the 59th year of his age. A violent tempest, which immediately succeeded his death, served as a subject of discourse to the vulgar. His partizans, as well as his enemies, were fond of remarking this event; and each of them endeavoured, by forced inferences, to interpret it as a confirmation of their particular prejudices.

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judices. It may be remarked, *en passant*, that it has been common to connect “ prodigies and portents dire” with the birth or death of extraordinary personages. For instance : Historians relate many prodigies as having preceded the death of Julius Cæsar. Virgil has a fine digression concerning them in his first Georgic : and Ovid gives an account of them, which is thought to be an imitation of Virgil. Our great bard had, no doubt, these descriptions in his eye, when he penned the following equally hyperbolical and incredible, though beautiful passage on the same subject :

A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,  
The graves stood tenantless, and the sheeted dead  
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets ;  
Stars shone with trains of fire, dews of blood fell,  
Disasters veil'd the sun ; and the moist star,  
Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,  
Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse.

The vanity of those who suppose themselves to be the peculiar objects of the notice of Providence, together with the vulgar ignorance of mistaking natural events for miracles, is, however, finely ridiculed by Shakespeare, in a dialogue between Glendower and Hotspur in Henry IV. The former having affirmed, that

At

At his nativity,  
The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes,  
The frame and the foundation of the earth  
Shook like a coward——

the rational and investigating Hotspur aptly  
replies,

And so it would have done,  
At the same season, if your mother's cat  
Had kitten'd, though yourself had ne'er been born.

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- 4, 1657. Admiral Blake was interred, with great magnificence, in Westminster-Abbey, at the expence of Cromwell. See August 17, 1657.
- 5, 1569. Died Edmund Bonner, bishop of London, born at Hanley in Worcestershire, and famous (or rather infamous) for his cruel persecution of the Protestants in the reign of Queen Mary. He was twice deprived of his bishopric, and died in the Marshalsea prison, whither he had been committed for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance to Queen Elizabeth.
- 6, 1492. On this day Columbus, being on his first voyage, departed from Gomera, one of the Canary Islands.
- 7, 1533. Queen Anne Boleyn, wife of Henry VIII. was delivered of a daughter, who  
received



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received the name of Elizabeth, and who afterwards became Queen of England.

7, 1631. Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, defeated the Imperialists near Leipzig, in Germany.

— 1763. Expired Leonard Euler, an eminent writer on mathematics, born at Basle in 1707. For the universality of his knowledge he was perhaps unequalled by any person of his time.

8, 1793. The siege of Dunkirk, in French Flanders, now in the Department of the North, France, was raised by the Duke of York. The retreating army, according to some accounts, lost 100 pieces of cannon, and all their ammunition and baggage. Charles II. sold Dunkirk to the French. See Arith. Quest.

9, 1087. Died William the Conqueror, at Hermentrude, a village near Rouen; he was buried at Caen, now in the Department of Calvados, France. He was, at his death, in the 61st year of his age, and the 21st of his reign. See Arith. Quest.

— 1513. Was fought the celebrated battle of Flouden, or Flodden, a village in Northumberland, when the Scotch King, James IV. and most of his chief nobles, were slain, while the English lost only persons of small note.

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note. The king, it is said, was buried at Sheen, now Richmond, in Surrey. The Earl of Surrey commanded the English forces. Henry VIII. was at that time besieging in person Terouane, near St. Omer, in Flanders.

11, 1745. Died Mary Chandler, an English lady distinguished for her talents in poetry. Her poems inculcate in a pleasing manner the principles of religion and virtue; and for one particularly, upon The Bath, she had the honour of being complimented by Mr. Pope. Mrs. Chandler was born at Malmesbury in Wiltshire, in 1687.

12, 1683. The siege of Vienna, in Germany, was raised by John Sobieski. The Turks, it is said, had lost 70,000 men before that city\*.

— 1786. Died Griffith Jones, of Bolt-Court, Fleet-Street, a modest and amiable man, who deserves a respectable place among English writers, for having, in conjunction with the late philanthropic John Newbery, first introduced the little gilt-bound books, for the amusement and instruction of children, which soon became popular, and have long since been received in all parts of the

\* See June 17, 1696.

SEPT.

world with universal approbation. He was born in 1721.

- 13, 1515. Was fought the celebrated battle of Marignan, near Milan, in Italy, one of the most furious and best contested engagements that is to be met with in the history of these later ages. In this sanguinary conflict, which happened between the heroic Swifs, and the French under Francis I. upwards of 20,000 men were slain on both sides; and the former, after losing all their bravest troops, were compelled to retire. An officer who had been present at eighteen pitched battles declared, that every engagement which he had yet seen was only the play of children, the action of Marignan was a combat of heroes.

- 1759. DEATH OF WOLFE. The heroic Wolfe was killed at Quebec, in Canada, North America. This courageous young general has been often compared to Epaminondas: both were adorned with virtue; both were victorious and triumphant, though mortally wounded in fighting for their country; both were equally

“ Brave in their life, and glorious in their fall \*.”

\* See Arith. Quest. Art. Battle of Mantinea, and Death of Wolfe.

14, 1435.

SEPT.

- 14, 1435. The Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, died at Rouen, now in the Department of the Lower Seine. He was a nobleman of great abilities, and of many virtues; and whose memory, except from the barbarous execution of the Maid of Orleans\*, was unfulfilled by any considerable blemish.
- 15, 1596. CADIZ TAKEN. Cadiz, a large, rich, and handsome town in the province of Andalusia, Spain, was taken and plundered, and the ships in the harbour destroyed, by the Earl of Essex, Queen Elizabeth's celebrated favourite. See Feb. 25, 1601.
- 1613. Sir Thomas Overbury was poisoned in the Tower, by the contrivance of the Countess of Essex, and Car, afterwards Earl of Somerset, the despicable minion of James I. The under-agents in this villanous business were all apprehended, tried, and executed, about two years after the murder had been committed. The Earl and his Countess (the infamous woman above mentioned, now become his wife) were also both tried and condemned, but pardoned by the king, who moreover conferred on them a pension, with which they retired, and languished out old age in infamy and obscurity. Their guilty

\* See May 30, 1431.



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loves were turned into the most deadly hatred; and they passed many years together in the same house, without any intercourse or correspondence with each other. Thus, though "blood had not blood," yet, in some measure at least, did

Even-handed justice  
Commend the ingredients of their poison'd chalice  
To their own lips.

SHAKESPEARE.

15, 1784. The first aerial voyage in England was performed by Vincent Lunardi, a native of Italy. He ascended from the Artillery-Ground, Moorfields, at two o'clock, and descended on a meadow near Ware, Herts, at ten minutes past four.

16, 1519. Expired Dr. John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, born at London in 1466, and bred at Oxford. He was a man of exemplary life, of great learning, and a munificent contributor to the advancement of knowledge, as was evinced by his founding and endowing St. Paul's-School in 1512.

— 1701. James II. *ci-devant* King of England, expired at St. Germain's, near Paris, in France. See Arith. Quest.

17, 1556. Charles V. after spending some time in his native city, Ghent, in the Netherlands,

SEPT.

lands, went to Zealand, in Holland; where, taking an affectionate and last farewell of his son Philip and his attendants, he embarked on this day for Spain.

18, 1709. Dr. Samuel Johnson, the Great Moralist, was born at Litchfield, in Staffordshire, which was also the natal place of Rowley\* and Ashmole. Dr. Johnson died December 13, 1784. A statue to the memory of this illustrious "Leviathan of Literature" has been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral. His principal works are, the *Ramblers*, *Lives of the English Poets*, and an *English Dictionary*.

— 1714. King George I. arrived at Greenwich, from Hanover, to take possession of the British crown.

19, 1356. Edward the Black Prince defeated the French at Poitiers, now in the Department of Vienne, France. See *Arith. Quest.*

20, 1643. Was fought, with desperate and steady valour on both sides, the battle of Newbury, in Berkshire, between the army of Charles I. and that of the Parliament. Among the numbers slain was Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland, deeply regretted by every lover of ingenuity and virtue throughout the

\* See *Exercises on the Globes*, Art. Orrery.

SEPT.

kingdom. He had a fine genius, a generous disposition, and an undaunted love of liberty. This excellent person was but thirty-four years of age when a period was thus put to his life.

- 21, 1327. DEATH OF EDWARD II. This unfortunate monarch, who was born at Caernarvon\*, in Wales, in 1284, was cruelly murdered in Berkley-Castle, Gloucestershire, at the instigation of his adulterous queen Isabella, whom Gray, in his "Bard," so strongly stigmatizes

She-wolf of France †, with unrelenting fangs,  
That tear'd the bowels of thy mangled mate.

- 1558. Expired the celebrated Charles V. See January 16 and September 17, 1556. He had chosen for his retreat the monastery of St. Juste, a few leagues from Placentia, in Estramadura, Spain, which was situated in a happy climate, and amidst the greatest beauties of nature. Here he buried in solitude and silence his grandeur and his ambition, together with all those vast projects

\* See Arith. Quest. Art. Birth of the first Prince of Wales.

† Isabella was the daughter of Philip III. of France. She was married to Edward in 1307.

which,

SEPT.

which, during half a century, had alarmed and agitated Europe, filling every kingdom in it, by turns, with the terror of his arms, and the dread of being subjected to his power. Far from taking any part in the political transactions of the Princes of Europe, he restrained his curiosity even from any inquiry concerning them; and he seemed to view the busy scene which he had abandoned with all the contempt and indifference arising from his thorough experience of its vanity, as well as from the pleasing reflection of having disengaged himself from its cares. Here, possessing

“ An elegant sufficiency,  
“ Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,”

he, perhaps, enjoyed more complete satisfaction than all his former greatness had ever yielded him.

21, 1745. DEATH OF COLONEL GARDINER.

This singularly eminent character was born at Carriden, in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, on the 18th of January 1688; the memorable year of that glorious revolution which he always esteemed among the most happy events. After a few years successful application to learning at the school of Linlithgow, he embraced the military profession,

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and



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and soon discovered that intrepidity, in three single combats\*, which he was during life to signalize to more patriotic and glorious purposes :

“ For oft in LIBERTY’s high strife

“ Did he expose his gen’rous life ;”

being present at almost every engagement fought in Flanders under the renowned Duke of Marlborough† ; and Gardiner could be present at no engagement without acting with superior energy and valour.

On the conclusion of the war, the Colonel resumed the pursuits of fashionable and splendid life, which, in the mean time, were often embittered, even at seasons of the most refined enjoyment, by reflexions on human mortality, and by the various other still more awful considerations which had been so forcibly and feelingly impressed on his mind in early life by his mother’s exemplary care, and the good instructions and

\* Being, after his conversion to Christianity, challenged to fight a duel, he declined the invitation by a reply conveyed in the following terms ; “ I fear sinning, though you know I do not fear fighting.”

† See May 24, 1706.

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friends, to  
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SEPT.

exhortations of a pious aunt\*. Becoming at length a sincere convert to Christianity, he conformed to all the obligations of the Christian profession; and a total change in the distribution of his time resulted of course. He rose every morning at four, and devoted two hours to secret exercises of devotion, pious lectures, meditation, and prayer; in which last he attained an uncommon fervency of spirit.

His mother died in 1725, after having long received from him a liberal maintenance, out of that moderate income on which he subsisted since his regiment had been disbanded. In 1726, he married the Right Honourable Frances Erskine, daughter of the Earl of Buchan, by whom he had thirteen children, though only five survived him. After his union with this lady, who to the last concurred in all his views, the Scriptures were regularly read to his entire house; and prayers and praises were constantly offered there. None of these were intermitted in consideration of any guest: for he thought it implied an unfavourable

\* The Colonel, says Dr. Doddridge, used to make this observation, as an encouragement to parents, and other pious friends, to do their duty, and hope for those good consequences of it which may not immediately appear.

opinion of his visitors, to suppose they wished the duties of religion omitted on their account. He was constant in his attendance at public worship, and took exemplary care that the children and servants should accompany his lady and himself. When promoted to high military command, he led his troops every Sunday from the parade to a dissenting place of worship, without enforcing the presence of the subalterns and privates not of the same persuasion. By early attendance, he obviated any disturbance to the congregation from the abrupt entrance of so many persons after the service was begun : and Dr. Doddridge was often an edified spectator of the extreme reverence, gravity, and decorum, observed by so numerous an assemblage of military men. Indeed, his great circumspection and vigilance, his very judicious and forcible admonitions, with the calm steadiness of his deportment, could not fail of having sudden and permanent effects on the conduct and morals of his dependents in every situation. No transgression on their part ever provoked transports of anger in him ; being fully sensible how prone inferiors are to judge those ill qualified for the command of others, who do not appear eminent proficient

SEPT.

cients in self-government. He was particularly zealous to inculcate profound reverence to the DIVINE NAME, and used the utmost endeavours to extirpate all profanation of it by random obtestations and imprecations. Officers and privates, when found culpable in this particular, became subject to indiscriminate animadversion. It is true, the latter had the option of fine or bodily punishment. If, like their commissioned superiors, they made choice of the former, the mulcts thus incurred were appropriated to a fund for the accommodation of the sick and disabled of the corps.

Though his fortune was never affluent, *the retrenchment of superfluities* enabled Colonel Gardiner to gratify his inclination for eleemosynary donations; and his manner of performing all acts of kindness considerably enhanced the value of them. A short time previous to the last insurrection in Scotland, Gardiner received a Colonel's commission over a regiment of dragoons, before commanded by Brigadier Eland. Early on the 21st of September 1745, the day on which the battle of PRESTON-PANS\* deprived the

\* Preston-Pans is situated at the north-west angle of the county of Haddington, Scotland. It is noted for salt-works. See Scotland Delineated.



world of one of its most honourable members, he dismissed from the camp three of his four domestics, with much Christian counsel and many marks of affection. Though twice wounded on the first onset of the rebels, he did not in the least relax from exhorting and animating others, much less from those exertions of personal intrepidity which were so long habitual to him. His new regiment, which, either from connate turpitude, or, owing to the short time they enjoyed the honour of being under his command, had yet imbibed none of his gallant spirit, soon deserted him. In spite, however, of their dereliction, and his own wounds, he continued in the field determined against flight. Perceiving a regiment of foot destitute of a commanding officer, he advanced to supply the deficiency; for he probably still held firm in his remembrance, how, at the battle of Blenheim, Prince Eugene, being, for the third time, deserted by the wing of horse under his command, charged at the head of the foot, and, by that service, eminently contributed to the victory of the day. Be this as it may, it is certain that Gardiner, from his youth, entertained a loathing antipathy to flight,

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flight, which the habits of a long life tended to augment; that, accordingly, on sight of men still combating on his side, he felt an irresistible impulse to gallop forward and fight with them; that while loudly encouraging this adopted regiment to continue their attack upon the enemy, and grant no admittance to fear, he received a deep wound from a highlander's scythe; and that, dismounted by this savage instrument, and the united force of other assailants, a blow on the head from a broad-sword or Lochaber axe put a period to his valour and his life. See Dr. Doddridge's *Life of Colonel Gardiner*.

- 22, 1604. Ostend, a sea-port in Flanders, surrendered to the Spanish arms, after one of the most memorable sieges that modern history has recorded. The Spaniards are said to have lost near 80,000 men in the course of the siege, which lasted upwards of three years; and not less than 50,000 English and Dutch are supposed to have perished in the town during that period.
- 1761. George III. and his Queen were crowned in the abbey church of Westminster.
- 1791. The Earl of Buchan delivered an eulogy in honour of THOMSON, on Ednam-Hill,

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- Hill\*, when he crowned the first edition of the SEASONS with a wreath of bays.
- 23, 1601. The Spaniards landed 4,000 men near Kinfale, in the south of Ireland, to assist the Irish rebels. They were shortly after defeated by the English, and compelled to evacuate the kingdom.
- 1738. Expired Herman Boerhaave, one of the most celebrated physicians that this, or perhaps any age has ever produced. He was born December 31, 1668, at Veerhout, a village near Leyden. His knowledge was prodigiously great, and his character as near to perfection, perhaps, as human nature can approach. A saying of his, on the subject of detraction, is worthy of being committed to memory: “The sparks of calumny will be soon extinct, unless you blow them yourself.” Van Swieten’s Commentaries on the Aphorisms of Boerhaave, in 11 vols. 8vo. are much esteemed among physicians.
- 24, 1680. Died Samuel Butler, the celebrated author of “Hudibras,” whose name can only perish with the language in which that admirable poem is written. Butler was born at Strensham in Worcestershire, in

\* See August 22, 1748.

1612, the son of a respectable farmer, and his life was a scene of dependence and a series of disappointments.

“ ——— Let all be taught from Butler’s fate,  
 “ Who hope to make their fortunes by the Great,  
 “ That wit and pride are always dang’rous things,  
 “ And little faith is due to courts and kings.”

Lines on his Monument at  
 Covent-Garden Church.

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25, 1493. Columbus sailed from Cadiz, a noted sea-port in Andalusia, Spain, on his second voyage to the West-Indies.

— 1764. Died Robert Doddsley, an eminent bookseller and ingenious writer, born at Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, in the year 1703. He was not indebted to education for his literary fame, being originally a livery servant; but a natural genius, and an early fondness for reading, soon elevated him to a superior station. An elegant little satirical farce, called “ The Toy-Shop,” which was acted with applause in 1735, recommended him to the patronage and friendship of Mr. Pope. The following year he produced another farce, called “ The King and the Miller of Mansfield.” With the profits of these two pieces, he was enabled to commence bookseller, and,  
 by



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by his industry and integrity, he rose to great eminence in the trade. He wrote "Cleone," a tragedy, and other dramatic pieces, and collected some valuable fugitive poems and scarce specimens of the early drama.

27, 1772. Died, at Turnhurst in Staffordshire, James Brindley, an ingenious mechanic, and conductor of inland navigation, born at Tunsted in Derbyshire, in 1716. He was a man of no education, but of unbounded genius, to which rivers and mountains themselves became subservient. The Duke of Bridgewater's Canal in Lancashire, the Grand Trunk Navigation in Staffordshire, &c. are lasting monuments of Mr. Brindley's fame. It is recorded of him, that when any extraordinary difficulty occurred to him in the execution of his works, he generally retired to bed, and has been known to lie there one, two, or three days, till he had surmounted it. He would then get up and execute his design without any drawing or model, for he had a prodigious memory, which served him on all occasions.

28, 490 B. C. Was fought the celebrated battle of Marathon, a village near Athens. See Arith. Quest.

28, 1789.

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28, 1789. Expired, in consequence of a fall from his horse, the venerable, patriotic, and benevolent THOMAS DAY, in the 41st year of his age. A brief account, extracted from Mr. Keir's elegantly-written life of this most amiable man, is given in the Arith. Quest. Art. English Charity.

Among many tributes of voluntary praise which appeared in the newspapers, magazines, &c. by persons desirous of doing justice to Mr. Day's worth, the subsequent lines deserve to be distinguished and remembered. They are attributed to the poet-laureat.

#### ON THOMAS DAY, Esq.

If pensive genius ever pour'd the tear  
 Of votive anguish o'er the poet's bier;  
 If drooping Britain ever knew to mourn  
 In silent sorrow o'er the patriot's urn;  
 Here let them weep their DAY's untimely doom,  
 And hang their fairest garlands o'er his tomb;  
 For never poet's hand did yet consign  
 So pure a wreath to Virtue's holy shrine;  
 For never patriot tried before to raise  
 His country's welfare on so firm a base;  
 Glory's bright form he taught her youth to see,  
 And bade them merit freedom to be free.

No

No sculptur'd marble need his worth proclaim,  
 No herald's sounding style record his name,  
 For long as sense and virtue fame can give,  
 In his own works\* his deathless name shall live.

As a due care in the education of children is one of the most important duties and services which can be imagined to come within the verge of female life, it affords us peculiar pleasure to record one of the most successful instances. To his venerable mother's judicious management of him in his infancy, and her exemplary conduct in life, was Mr. Day indebted for his earliest good impressions, and for the bias and direction of his mind to honourable pursuits. See Mr. Keir's Life of Mr. Day.

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29, 1560. Died, at Stockholm, in the 70th year of his age, Gustavus Vasa, King of Sweden, the deliverer of his country from the Danish yoke. He left the nation in a condition to strike her enemies with terror, and inspire

\* These consist of political productions, which are not less distinguished for their nervous eloquence, than for the most disinterested patriotism, and a regard to the rights and liberties of mankind;—an admirable poem, entitled “The Dying Negro;”—“Fragments of a Letter on Slavery;”—and “The History of Sandford and Merton,” designed to form the minds of youth to active and manly virtue.

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her allies with respect. His body was carried to Upsal, where he had been crowned, and which was the centre of his conquests, and the place of his frequent residence: there his funeral was solemnized with public orations and panegyrics; with the tears of all his subjects; and with the grateful remembrance of his great and glorious actions.

29, 1613. NEW RIVER. No one, says Mr. Pennant, ought to be ignorant that this unspeakable benefit is owing to a WELSH-MAN\*! Sir HUGH MIDDLETON, of Denbigh; who, on September 20, 1608, began, and on September 29, 1613, completed the great work. He brought the water from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, a distance of 20, but, from the necessity of making a *detour* to avoid hills and vallies, it was encreased to 38 miles 3 quarters and 16 poles. The original source of this river being, by the vast increase of London,

\* This exulting observation is doubtless owing to Mr. Pennant himself being a Cambro-Briton. The name of Sir Hugh Middleton deserves, however, to be transmitted with honour and gratitude to posterity, as much as those of the builders of the famous aqueducts in ancient Rome. A portrait of this public-spirited man is preserved in the hall belonging to the company of Goldsmiths: but when or where he died is not now known.



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found inadequate to its wants, recourse has been since had to the river Lee to supply the deficiency. Sir Hugh Middleton was ruined by the execution of his project. So little was the benefit understood, that, for above 30 years, the 72 shares it was divided into, netted only five pounds a-piece. Each of these shares was sold originally for a hundred pounds. Within this twelve-month\* they were sold at £9,000 a share; and lately at £10,000: and they are still increasing, because their profits increase†, on which their dividends are grounded. Pennant's London, page 220.

## OCTOBER.

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1, 1207. Was born, at Winchester, Henry III. son of King John, and who, in 1216, succeeded to the crown. He is sometimes

\* Mr. Pennant's Account of London was published in 1793.

† The increase of the New-River Company's credit, power, and capital, is ascribed, in a considerable degree, to the great skill and assiduity of their late principal engineer Henry Mill, a man eminently skilled in the science of Hydraulics, and in whom they placed the most implicit confidence. He died in 1770.

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style Henry of Winchester; and since the time of this monarch, princes' children have occasionally taken their names from their natal places, as Edward of Caernarvon, John of Gaunt, William of Hatfield, &c. &c.

- 1, 1795. Died, on the spot where he first drew breath, at Dishley in Leicestershire, Robert Bakewell, the most successful farmer and improver of horses and cattle that England ever knew. Many anecdotes are related of his remarkable humanity to animals of every kind. He constantly deprecated the atrocious barbarities practised by butchers and drovers of cattle, shewing, by examples on his own farm, the most pleasing instances of docility in the animals under his care. This extraordinary man was certainly much more deserving of the gratitude of his country, than the warrior who slays his thousands, or the statesman who drains the treasures and subverts the liberties of a nation. Mr. Bakewell was born in 1726.

- 2, 1780. Major André, Adjutant General to the British army in America, a rising young officer of great hope and merit, was hanged as a spy, at Tappon, in New-York province. His case was referred to a board of fourteen General Officers, who unanimously declared that, agreeably to the law and usage of nations.

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nations, he ought to suffer death. The accomplished and gallant André, "buoyed," as he himself expressed it, "above the" fears of death by a life well spent," met his fate with a composure that excited the admiration and melted the hearts of all the spectators. See Dr. Gordon's History of the American War.

2, 1786. Died Lord Keppel, who, on various occasions had greatly distinguished himself in the naval service of his country. Having ever been the friend of the meritorious, and the seaman's protector, no officer possessed the love of the navy equal to himself. See July 27, 1778.

3, 1690. Died Robert Barclay, an eminent writer among the people called Quakers. He was the son of Colonel David Barclay, and born at Edinburgh, 1648. His principal work is an "Apology for the Quakers," the Dedication of which to King Charles II. is very remarkable for the uncommon frankness and simplicity with which it is written. This work is esteemed the standard of the doctrines of the Quakers, and rendered great service to the sect all over Europe, having been published in many languages.

3, 1692.

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- 3, 1692. Limerick, on the Shannon, in Ireland, surrendered to King William's forces, which terminated the war in that country.
- 7, 1570. BATTLE OF LEPANTO. On this day was fought the celebrated naval engagement between the Venetians and the Turks, near Lepanto, in Livadia, Turkey in Europe, when the latter were utterly defeated with the loss of 30,000 men. The former were commanded by Don John of Austria.
- 1748. The famous peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, a handsome town in Germany, was concluded between the King of Great-Britain and his allies on one side, and the Kings of France and Spain on the other.
- 8, 1744. ADMIRAL BALCHEN, in the Victory man of war, of 110 guns and 1100 men, was lost near Alderney, a small island in the English channel, near Cape La Hogue, in France. The king settled 500*l.* *per annum* on the admiral's widow. The unhappy fate of this brave officer is alluded to by Dr. Young in the following lines :

Ocean! thou dreadful and tumultuous home  
Of dangers, at eternal war with man!  
Death's capital, where most he domineers,  
With all his chosen terrors frowning round,  
And lately feasted high at Albion's cost.

NIGHT 8th, line 170.



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8, 1789. The Russians took Belgrade, a strong and famous town of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Servia. It was restored to the Turks at the peace of Reichenbach in 1790.

— 1795. Expired, in Westminster, Andrew Kippis, Doctor of Divinity, a very celebrated English biographer, and the principal author and conductor of the second edition of that great national work, the *Biographia Britannica*. Dr. Kippis was also greatly distinguished for the virtues and accomplishments which form the chief ornaments of private life. As a minister, he was not less eminent for his profound acquaintance with every branch of theology, than for the happy manner in which he applied it to the improvement of those who attended his ministry. His sermons are remarkable for perspicuity, elegance, and energy. This great and good man was born at Nottingham, March 28, 1725.

9, 1514. On this day Louis XII. was married, at Abbeville, now in the department of the Somme, France, to the Princess Mary, sister of our King Henry VIII. The French monarch was in the 53d year of his age; the princess in her 16th. See Jan. 1, 1515.

9, 1759.

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- 9, 1759. The store vessel came into Plymouth from her moorings at the EDDYSTONE, about fourteen miles from that place, with all the workmen on board, the light-house there being entirely completed, under the direction of that excellent mechanic and engineer Mr. John Smeaton, F. R. S. who died in 1792, in the 68th year of his age. See OCT. 28, 1792.
- 10, 1794. The heroic KOSCIUSKO, the Polish General, was defeated, covered with wounds, and taken prisoner by the Russians, a few leagues from Warsaw. When the troops of the late Empress of Russia invaded Poland, and acted with a ferocity that would have disgraced the most savage nation, an avenger seemed to start up, in the person of the brave Kosciusko, whose brilliant actions afforded a short gleam of comfort to his miserable countrymen: but it was found impossible to save a nation in which the peasants had been depressed by bondage, and the nobles had degenerated into the worst of tyrants, by means of an usurped authority. In the revolution of May 3, 1791, on which a great orator lavished so much praise, no provision was made for enfranchising the peasants, and peopling and defending a free country with freemen.

What constitutes a state ?  
 Not high-raiſ'd battlements, or labour'd mound,  
 Thick wall, or moated gate ;  
 Not cities proud, with ſpires and turrets crown'd ;  
 Not bays, and broad-arm'd ports,  
 Where, laughing at the ſtorm, rich navies ride ;  
 Not ſtarr'd and ſpangled courts,  
 Where low-brow'd baſeneſs waſts perfume to pride ;  
 NO: MEN, HIGH-MINDED MEN ;  
 MEN, WHO THEIR DUTIES KNOW,  
 BUT KNOW THEIR RIGHTS, AND, KNOWING,  
 DARE MAINTAIN ;  
 THESE CONSTITUTE A STATE.

Sir WILLIAM JONES.

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11, 1797. DUNCAN'S VICTORY. Admiral Duncan, a native of Dundee, in Scotland, where he was born July 1, 1731, defeated the Dutch fleet at Camperdown, ſomewhat ſouth of the iſland of Texel, on the coaſt of Holland. In conſequence of this moſt ſplendid victory, which has covered with laurels the brave Admiral, he has been ſince created Lord Viſcount Duncan, of Camperdown, and Baron Duncan, of Lundie, in the ſhire of Perth ; to which honour a penſion of 2000*l. per annum* has been annexed.

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A recent publication \* describes Lord Duncan as a man of most amiable private character; who feels it an honour to be a Christian; who encourages religion by his own practice, and constantly enforces the observance of it where he holds the command. In short, adds his biographer, this nobleman is one more instance of the truth of the assertion, that piety and courage are inseparably allied; and that the latter quality, without the former, loses its principal virtue. See Sept. 21, 1745, and Nov. 29, 1798.

12, 1492. Columbus discovered Guanahani, or St. Salvador, one of the Bahama Islands, in the West-Indies.

— 1537. Edward VI. son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, was born.

— 1702. Sir George Rooke, with the English and Dutch fleet, attacked the French fleet and the Spanish galleons, in the port of Vigo, in Galicia, Spain; when several men of war and galleons were taken, and many destroyed, and abundance of plate and other valuable effects fell into the hands of the conquerors.

\* British Public Characters of 1798; a work which contains an highly entertaining and useful assemblage of interesting and important facts and anecdotes.



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12, 1724. Peter the Great forged a bar of iron which weighed 120 pounds. It is still shewn in the cabinet of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg. See Arith. Quest. Art. Iron.

— 1798. Sir John Borlase Warren obtained a victory over a French squadron of ships off Tory-Island, adjacent to the N. W. part of Ireland. One ship of the line and five frigates belonging to the enemy were captured.

13, 1399. Henry IV. was crowned, when he instituted the order of the Bath. He died in 1413, and was interred at Canterbury.

14, 1066. BATTLE OF HASTINGS. On this day was fought the memorable battle of Hastings, which transferred the crown of England to the dukes of Normandy; and October 14, was the day of the birth as well as of the defeat and death of Harold the 2d. See Rapin, vol. i. p. 494.

King Harold and his two brothers, who were also slain in this engagement, were interred in Waltham-Abbey church, Essex. A plain stone, of grey marble, is said to have been erected over the king, with this expressive epitaph, "Harold Infelix."

15, 70 B. C. Virgil, the celebrated Latin poet, was born at Andes, a village near Mantua: hence he is often styled the "Mantuan swain,"

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"swain," the "Bard of Mantua," &c. He died at Brundisium, and was interred near Naples.

Discovering early marks of a very fine genius, Virgil was sent at the age of twelve to study at Cremona; whence, in his seventeenth year, he removed to Milan, and afterwards to Naples, at a time when eminent professors taught at those places. Captivated with the beauty and sweetness of Theocritus\*, he introduced the pastoral poetry among his countrymen, in which he composed ten eclogues. In his 34th year he retired to Naples; and there, at the solicitation of Mæcenas, composed his "Georgics," divided into four books. He is supposed to have begun the "Æneid," in his 45th year, which epic poem still remains in 12 books, though not with all the perfection the author designed. This admired work being written with the design of reconciling the Romans to monarchical go-

\* THEOCRITUS was an ancient Greek pastoral poet, who flourished about 260 years B. C. He was a native of Syracuse, in Sicily. The compositions of this admired poet are distinguished among the ancients by the name of "Idylliums," in order to express the smallness and variety of their natures; they would now be called "Miscellanies, or poems on several occasions."

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vernment, is smartly styled by Pope "as  
 " much a party-piece as Absalom and  
 " Achitophel." Virgil died September the  
 22d, in his 52d year. The versions of and  
 commentaries upon this author's works are  
 innumerable. Those into English by Ogilby,  
 Dryden, and Trapp, are well known; but  
 Warton's edition in Latin and English is  
 preferable to all others, not only on account  
 of the translation, but because the Latin  
 text is correctly printed with it.

15, A. D. 1651. Charles II. embarked for France,  
 after the battle of Worcester. See Exercises  
 on the Globes, Art. Robur Caroli.

16, 1555. The renowned martyrs, Bishops Ridley  
 and Latimer, were burnt at Oxford. See  
 Arith. Quest.

— 1586. DEATH OF SIDNEY. Sir Philip  
 Sidney, who had been wounded at the  
 battle of Zutphen, died at Arnheim, near  
 Nimeguen, in the United Provinces.

This amiable young man had been equally  
 the delight of Elizabeth's court and army,  
 as his person and endowments were only  
 equalled by his valour and humanity. After  
 his thigh-bone had been broken by a musket-  
 shot, in the agony of his wound he called  
 for water. Some was brought to him, but,  
 as he was lifting it to his lips, the ghastly  
 looks

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looks of a dying foldier ftruck his eye.  
 " Take this," faid he, holding the water  
 to him, " *thy* neceffity is yet greater than  
 " *mine*." He died with the refignation of  
 a faint; and fo general was the grief for  
 his lofs, that it was looked upon " as a fin"  
 to appear in gay clothes at court for feveral  
 months after. Elizabeth lamented his death,  
 and James of Scotland wrote his epitaph.  
 As a writer Sidney appears rather a man of  
 great literature than of bright genius. His  
 " Arcadia," fo highly admired in its age,  
 is now little efteemed.

16, 1784. Mr. Blanchard, and Mr. Sheldon,  
 Profefor of Anatomy to the Royal Academy,  
 the firft Englifhman who made an aerial-ex-  
 curfion, afcended at Chelfea in a balloon.

— 1793. DECOLLATION OF THE QUEEN OF  
 FRANCE. This unhappy princefs might  
 have faid, in the language of Shakefpeare,

I was born fo high\*,  
 Our airy buildeth in the cedar's top,  
 And dallies with the wind, and fcorns the fun;  
 for fhe was the daughter of an Emprefs, the  
 fifter of Emperors, and the wife of a King

\* Verily 'tis better to be lowly born,  
 And range with humble livers in content.

SHAKESPEARE.

lately



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lately considered as the most powerful in Europe. She was not only a Queen, but a woman whose consummate beauty "taught" the torches to burn bright;" she was therefore not only accustomed to the interested and ostentatious submission that attends power, but to that more pleasing attention and obedience which are ever paid to beauty. Fortune accompanied her friendship, and happiness her smiles. She found her wishes anticipated, and saw her looks obeyed. The sudden fall of the King\* and herself from "the full meridian of their glory," is, perhaps, one of the most memorable instances on record of the instability of human grandeur, awfully verifying the reflection of the poet, that

"The mightiest monarchs of the peopled earth  
 "Are still the subjects of capricious fortune;  
 "And, when she frowns, the height on which  
 "they sit  
 "Makes but their fall more dreadful and conspicuous."

Clery's "Journal of Occurrences in the Temple," recently published, discloses circumstances of wanton severity and cruel

\* See January 21, 1792.

insult

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insult towards the much-injured monarch of France and his family, which cannot, as the Reviewers\* justly remark, be read without abhorrence and indignation.

17, 1216. King John died at Newark, in Nottinghamshire, in the 49th year of his age, and the 18th of his reign. See Magna Charta, Arith. Quest.

— 1777. BURGOTNE'S SURRENDER. General Burgoyne surrendered himself, and the British army under his command, to General Gates at Saratoga, on Hudson's River, in about lat. 43 N. and long. 73 W. General Burgoyne was an elegant writer, and author of three dramatic pieces, viz. the Heiress, Bon Ton, and the Maid of the Oaks. He died August 4, 1792.

18, 1529. Henry VIII. being determined on the ruin of his ancient favourite and haughty minister Cardinal Wolsey, sent to require the great seal from him, which was delivered by the king to Sir Thomas More, a man who, beside the ornaments of an elegant literature, possessed the highest virtue, integrity, and capacity.

19, 1723. Died Sir Godfrey Kneller, an eminent painter, who had the remarkable honour of

\* Month, Rev. for Aug. 1798.

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drawing ten crowned heads; four Kings of England and three Queens, Peter the Great, Charles III. of Spain, when he was in England, and Louis XIV. He was a native of Lubec, in Holstein, in the north of Germany.

- 19, 1769. A dreadful eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place.

It is very probable that Mount Vesuvius near Naples, and Mount Ætna in Sicily, form but different portions of *one* chain of mountains that passes under the sea and the isle of Lipari; for, whenever one of these volcanos has a great eruption, it is observed, that the other, and the volcano in the isle of Lipari, throw out more flames than ordinary. This remark is made by Huet\*.

CURIOS. OF LIT.

- 1781. SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS. Lord Cornwallis and his army surrendered themselves prisoners of war to GENERAL WASHINGTON, at York Town, in Virginia.

This nobleman is the present Marquis Cornwallis, who has recently been invested with the vice-regal powers over Ire-

\* Peter Daniel Huet was bishop of Avranches in France, and a celebrated philosophical, historical, and commercial writer. He was born in 1630, and died in 1721.

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land, amidst the acclamations of both kingdoms. His administration has been short; but it has been successful. The insurgents have been beaten, the disaffected have been disarmed, and an invading enemy has been taken captive. But his administration has been accompanied by merits of another, and a better kind; for military despotism has ceased, the system of plunder and free quarters has been checked, and the torture, the rack, the whip, the scourge, and the halter, abolished, as instruments not within the pale of legislative government! The Marquis was born December 31, 1738. See "British Public Characters of 1798."

- 20, 480 B. C. BATTLE OF SALAMIS. On this day THEMISTOCLES, with only 380 sail, dispersed, and in a great measure destroyed, the fleet of XERXES, when that celebrated marauder invaded Greece\*. Salamis or Salamin was an island situated adjacent to Athens; it is now called Coluri. Themistocles was born at Athens, and died in the 65th year of his age, about 449 years B. C.
- 1687. Lima, the capital of Peru, in South America, was destroyed by a most dreadful earthquake: an event which was annually

\* See Arith. Quest. Art. Battle of Thermopylæ.



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noticed in that city after it was rebuilt, until it met with a similar catastrophe in 1746. See the 28th of this month.

20, 1714. George I. was crowned at Westminster.

21, 1688. The Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. set sail from Helvoetsluys, in the Isle of Voorn, Holland, on his expedition to this country, but was compelled by contrary winds to return into harbour. See November 1 and 4, 1668.

— 1771. Expired in Italy, Dr. Tobias Smollett, a physician, but chiefly memorable as an historian and novel-writer. He was born near Cameron, on the banks of the river Leven in Scotland, in 1720. His “Roderic Random” is one of the most entertaining novels in the English tongue. “Peregrine Pickle” is also a work of much ingenuity and contrivance. His “Count Fathom,” “Sir Launcelot Greaves,” “Humphrey Clinker,” &c. &c. have great merit, but are inferior to the foregoing. Dr. Smollett also translated *Gil Blas*, *Don Quixotte*, *Telemachus*, &c. and published a tragedy, a farce, several poems, and “Travels in France and Italy;” but his most considerable work is a “History of England,” in 16 vols. 8vo. including the reign of George

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21, 1777  
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George II. Smollett had certainly very uncommon powers and attainments, yet never had higher patrons than the book-fellers ; and he met with so many mortifications and disappointments, that in a letter which he wrote to Garrick, he said, “ I am  
 “ old enough to have seen and observed,  
 “ that we are all playthings of Fortune ;  
 “ and that it depends upon something as  
 “ insignificant and precarious as the tossing-  
 “ up of a halfpenny, whether a man rises  
 “ to affluence and honours, or continues to  
 “ his dying-day struggling with the diffi-  
 “ culties and disgraces of life.” Upon the whole, this unfortunate man (for such he was certainly) was yet a man of virtue as well as abilities, possessed of good as well as great qualities ; in many points amiable as well as respectable, and deserved much better usage from the world than he received. We should have observed, that Smollett was the founder and for many years the principal manager of the “ Critical Review.”

21, 1777. Died that celebrated son of wit and whim Samuel Foote, Esq. patentee of the Haymarket-Theatre, and author of near twenty comedies and farces. His merit as a wit and a dramatist are acknowledged, and have gained him the appellation of “ The

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“ English Aristophanes;” but for the sake of the rising generation we here reverse the picture. Foote has been usually called a sincere, generous, and humane character. Let us examine his claims to these encomiums. If the man who, in the unsuspecting moment of conviviality, treasures up every word, look, and gesture of his hospitable host, in order to make him the object of laughter at the next table he goes to, or in the next farce he writes, deserve the character of sincerity, Mr. Foote was sincere. If the man who spends an estate of 5000*l.* a year in gaming, and thus perverts the money justly due to the honest tradesman or laborious mechanic, be generous and humane, then was Mr. Foote deserving of those epithets. I entreat my young readers, who may possess captivating and brilliant talents for convivial society, to remember, that wit, humour, mimicry, and buffoonery, are but the sport of social hours, and lead imperceptibly to that thoughtless extravagance and dissipation which ruin the morals and fortunes of young men, and divert them from the paths of virtue and religion. Such dangerous qualifications, indeed, dazzle the young, but alarm the more mature, who tremble for their children endowed with those

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those abilities, unless restrained and regulated by religion, candour, and honesty, which are superior to all that wit and humour unrestrained can produce at the expence of moral principle.

21, 1792. Mentz, an important city on the Rhine, in Germany, was captured by the French.

22, 1707. Sir Cloudefly Shovel, on his return with his fleet from the siege of Toulon, now in the Department of Var, France, perished by shipwreck, with the whole of his own ship's crew, on the Scilly Islands, near the Land's End, in Cornwall. Sir Cloudefly's body being found, was conveyed to London, and buried in Westminster-Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory. He was born in Suffolk, of mean parents, and raised to eminence by his great professional talents, being, long before this unfortunate catastrophe, considered as one of the ablest and bravest commanders of the age.

23, 1685. The edict of Nantz, a city now in the Department of the Lower Loire, was revoked. This famous edict was published in 1598 by Henry IV. to secure to his old friends the Protestants the free exercise of their religion. The impolitic and unjust revocation of it by Lewis XIV. with the



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subsequent brutal and most inhuman dragooning of the Protestants\*, obliged them to take shelter in England, Holland, and different parts of Germany, where they established the silk and other manufactures, to the great prejudice of their own country.

23, 1642. Was fought the battle of Edge-Hill, in Warwickshire, being the first engagement between the Royalists and the forces of the Parliament. Charles I. was personally present. About 5,000 men are said to have been found dead on the field of battle, but neither party could fairly claim a victory.

— 1667. Charles II. laid the first stone of the foundation of the first pillar of the Royal-Exchange. See Arith. Quest.

25, 1154. King Stephen died at Dover, in the 50th year of his age, and the 19th of his reign, and was buried at Feverham-Abbey, in Kent. He was succeeded by Henry II.

— 1400. Died Geoffry Chaucer, one of the earliest English poets, born in London in 1328. He was successively page, gentleman of the privy-chamber, and shield-bearer, to King Edward III. His works are numerous, and very highly esteemed by the literati. Dryden says of him, "As the Father of English

\* See Ency. Brit. Art. Dragooning.

"poetry,

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25, 1

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“ poetry, I hold him in the same degree of  
 “ veneration as the Grecians held Homer,  
 “ or the Romans Virgil. He is a perpetual  
 “ fountain of good sense, learned in all  
 “ sciences, and therefore speaks properly  
 “ on all subjects.”

25, 1415. BATTLE OF AGINCOURT. Henry V.  
 gained a signal victory over the French at  
 Agincourt, a village in the French Nether-  
 lands, now included in the Department of  
 the Straits of Calais. See Arith. Quest.

The 25th of October, on which this  
 battle was fought, is St. Crispin's Day, a  
 circumstance noticed by our great bard in  
 the following passage, so full of nature and  
 truth:

He that outlives this hour, and comes safe home,  
 Shall stand on tiptoe when this day is nam'd,  
 And rouse him at the name of Crispian :  
 He that outlives this day, and sees old age,  
 Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbours,  
 And say, To-morrow is St. Crispian.

Crispin and Crispianus were two legendary  
 saints, born at Rome, from whence, it is  
 said, they travelled to Soissons, in France,  
 about the year 303, to propagate the Chris-  
 tian religion ; and because they would not  
 be chargeable to others for their mainte-

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nance, they exercised the trade of shoe-makers; but the governor of the town discovering them to be Christians, ordered them to be decollated. On this account the shoe-makers, since that period, have made choice of them for their tutelar saints.

25, 1555. Charles V. resigned the Low Countries, or Spanish Netherlands, to his son Philip.

— 1557. Some writers mention this as the day on which the battle of St. Quintin was fought; but Hume, whom we have followed, states that famous engagement to have taken place on the 10th of August.

— 1757. Died the learned French author, Augustin Calmet, in the 86th year of his age. He was a most voluminous writer, having published near sixty volumes. A new and splendid edition of his valuable Historical, Critical, and Chronological Dictionary of the Bible, is now publishing in numbers, in London.

— 1760. George II. expired at Kensington, in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign; honoured, beloved, and regretted for his eminent virtues. King William and his consort Mary, Prince George of Denmark, and Queen Anne, also died at Kensington-Palace.

25, 1764.

Oct.

25, 1764. Died William Hogarth, who has immortalized his name as a humourist-painter. He was born in London about 1698, and was bound apprentice to an engraver of arms on plate; but before his time was expired, he felt the impulse of genius which directed him to painting. His designs for *Hudibras* first signalized him in the burlesque style. He soon became more conspicuous by his *Rake's Progress*, *Marriage A-la-Mode*, *London Apprentices*, and innumerable productions of that kind. He also appeared as an author, and in "An Analysis of Beauty," shewed a curve to be the line of beauty, and round swelling figures to be most pleasing to the eye. His paintings were numerous; and as he engraved from them all himself, his designs are universally known. Political acrimony is thought to have been the death of this extraordinary genius.

26, 1751. Expired the learned and pious Dr. Philip Doddridge, an eminent dissenting minister, at Northampton, born in London 1702. His most celebrated work is, "The Family Expositor; containing a Version and Paraphrase of the New Testament, with Critical Notes, and a Practical Improvement of each Section," in 6 vols. quarto,



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quarto, which has been translated and well received abroad, particularly in Holland, Switzerland, and Germany.

27, 1728. Was born at Marton in Cleveland, in the county of York, James Cook, of immortal memory as a circumnavigator of the world. He was murdered by savages, on the 14th of February 1779, at Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich-Islands. See Arith. Quest.

— 1783. D'Alembert, one of the ablest mathematicians of the age, died at Paris.

28, 900. Died Alfred (or Ælfred) the Great, King of England, born at Wantage in Berkshire, A. D. 849, being the youngest son of Æthelwolf, King of West Saxony. He was a prince of great learning and courage, and of a most amiable disposition. The various vicissitudes of fortune that he experienced form a very interesting part of the English history. At length, however, he totally repulsed the Danes, and firmly established himself on the throne of England\*. He first divided the kingdom into

\* His martial exploits have not so much contributed to eternize his fame as his civil institutions. He is said by some to have founded the university of Oxford; but it is not disputed that at least he restored that university, endowed it with revenues, and placed in it famous professors.

counties,

Oct.

counties, hundreds, and tithings; and it is to him that we owe the inestimable privilege of trial by JURY.

28, 1216. Henry III. was crowned at Gloucester, in the 9th year of his age. See Oct. 1, 1207.

— 1467. Erasmus, the most learned man of the age in which he lived, was born at Rotterdam, in Holland. He died in 1536.

— 1704. Expired John Locke, one of the greatest philosophers that England ever produced. He was born at Wrington, near Bristol, in 1632, and has immortalized his name by several political and other works; the principal of which, "Letters upon Toleration," "Essay concerning Human Understanding," "Treatises on Government," "Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistle of St. Paul," &c. have attained universal esteem, and will preserve it as long as good sense and virtue are left in the world. In his private conduct, Mr. Locke considered civility not only as a duty of humanity, but of Christianity; he was exact to his word; regularly performed whatever he promised; was very scrupulous of giving recommendations of persons whom he did not well know; and would never commend those whom he thought not deserving

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serving of praise. These may seem trivial notices in the character of so great a man; but my young readers should know, that they are of infinite importance in the duties of social life.

28, 1746. Lima was utterly destroyed by an earthquake, as was likewise the adjacent port of Callao. The sea, receding to a considerable distance, returned in mountainous waves, foaming with the violence of the agitation, and converted Callao into a sea, nothing remaining, except a piece of the wall of the fort, as a memorial of this terrible devastation. At that moment, twenty-three ships were riding in the harbour, nineteen of which were absolutely sunk, and the other four were carried, by the irresistible force of the waves, a considerable way up the country. Near 4,000 persons perished at Callao.

— 1792. Expired, to the regret of a numerous set of friends and acquaintance, JOHN SMEATON, F. R. S. one of the most eminent engineers which this country ever produced. Among the numerous works completed by this ingenious artist, the present *Eddystone Lighthouse*\* holds a distinguished

\* See Oct. 9, 1759; and Nov. 26, 1763.

place.

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place. Of this work he gave an ample description in a folio volume, with plates, published in 1791; a performance in which the originality of his genius is fully displayed, as well as his activity, industry, and perseverance. But Mr. Smeaton is not to be considered merely as an engineer; from the accounts of his life, and from the testimony of his friends (for he is yet fresh in their memory), we are enabled to state, say the conductors of a most respectable Journal \*, that he possessed other qualities than soundness of judgment and variety of invention; he was endowed with an uncommon simplicity of manners, great modesty, and a rare moderation in pecuniary ambition: to his family he was affectionate; and he laudably controlled, by the power of his reason, a temper which was constitutionally warm. We are happy, add the same enlightened critics, in remarking in Mr. Smeaton, another addition to the list of those (and the list is comparatively but small) who have been both wise and good.

29, 1618. DEATH OF RALEIGH. On this day the renowned English Admiral and worthy patriot Sir Walter Raleigh was decapitated.

\* Monthly Review for Oct. 1798.

This



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This great man was sacrificed to the resentment of the Court of Spain, by that pusillanimous Prince James I. upon an ill-grounded charge of treason; and no measure of James's reign was attended with more public dissatisfaction than this instance of his meanness, cruelty, and injustice.

Were ev'ry other act forgot, that gives  
To detestation and contempt thy name;  
Yet know, that RALEIGH's murder, wretched  
King,  
Alone would brand thee with eternal shame.

POETICAL CHRONOLOGY.

30, 1736. Don Ulloa, a Captain in the Spanish army, left Quito, in South America, where he had been assisting some French mathematicians in measuring a degree of the meridian near the equator, in order to determine the true figure of the earth. See on this subject Exercises on the Globes, Art. Degree; also Arith. Quest. Art. Annual Revolution of the Earth.

31, 1765. The Duke of Cumberland died suddenly of an apoplexy. See April 16, 1746.

NOVEMBER.

## NOVEMBER.

Nov.

1, 1688. The Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. set sail a second time from Helvoetsluys for England. See Oct. 21, 1688.

— 1714. Died Dr. JOHN RADCLIFFE, the most eminent physician of his time: he left 40,000*l.* to the university of Oxford for the augmentation of its library, besides many other large and beneficial donations.

Dr. Radcliffe was a native of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, where he was born in 1650. He came to London and settled in Bow-Street, Covent-Garden, in 1684, and in less than a year obtained some of the prime business of the metropolis. This uncommon success is generally ascribed more to his ready wit and vivacity, than to any extraordinary acquisitions in learning or profound knowledge of physic. Dr. Mead has, however, asserted, that “Radcliffe was deservedly at the head of his profession, on account of his great medical penetration and experience.” Dr. Radcliffe died at Carshalton, a village near London, and was buried in St. Mary’s church, Oxford.

1, 1740.

Nov.

- 1, 1740. A most dreadful hurricane greatly injured the shipping on the Thames near London and elsewhere.
- 1755. LISBON, the capital of Portugal, suffered dreadfully by an earthquake; no less than 70,000 persons, according to the most moderate calculation, being destroyed by this horrid wreck of nature. By an act of generosity and humanity which conferred the highest honour on the British parliament and nation, the sum of 100,000*l.* was voted for the use of the distressed inhabitants of that metropolis; and supplies to this amount in corn, flour, rice, and other necessaries, were shipped without delay for Portugal, and proved a most welcome and seasonable relief. Amidst the thousands and millions expended for the purposes of devastation and destruction, a vote of this description (says Mr. Belsham) seems as a paradise blooming in the wild.
- 1770. Died Alexander Cruden, born at Aberdeen in 1701. In 1728 he settled in London, and took a bookseller's shop under the Royal-Exchange; but his principal subsistence arose from his conducting several learned works then in the press. In 1737 he published his "Concordance of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament," one of the best books of the

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the kind that we have, and a singular instance of indefatigable labour and perseverance in the most useful employment. He soon after set out upon a romantic scheme to reform the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for which he was imprisoned in a mad-house at Chelsea. After all his singularities, however, he was a very learned and inoffensive man; and was at last found dead on his knees, apparently in a posture of prayer, at his lodgings in Islington.

- 1, 1793. Died the honourable George, commonly called Lord George Gordon, son of Corno-George Duke of Gordon, and born in 1750. Bred to the navy, he afterwards took a seat in the House of Commons, where he betrayed a restless spirit; and after taking a very violent part in the House against a bill for the relief of Papists from certain penalties and disabilities, he headed a popular association to oppose the measure; which transaction gave rise to the dreadful riots of 1780. For this Lord George was tried on a charge of high-treason, but acquitted. His whole life after was spent under legal censures and imprisonment for libels, contempts of court, &c. and he died in Newgate, having previously embraced the Jewish religion.

P

2, 1502.



Nov.

2, 1502. COLUMBUS entered the harbour in North America, to which, on account of its extent, depth, security, and beautiful situation, he gave the appellation of PORTO BELLO, or the Fine Harbour.

3, 1534. Henry VIII. had the title of Supreme Head of the Church of England conferred on him; a distinction which our kings have ever since enjoyed. But Bishop Hoadley sets aside the notion of a visible head: Christ alone, according to that eminent and worthy prelate, is the Head of the Church; which position he has maintained with great address, in a celebrated sermon before George I. on these words, *My kingdom is not of this world*; and in the several vindications of that able discourse. Hoadley being, at that time, Bishop of Bangor, in Wales, the disputes occasioned by the above sermon were called the “Bangorian controversy.” Bishop Hoadley died April 17, 1761, aged 85. Some eminent characters suffered death for denying the supremacy of Henry VIII. See June 22, and July 6, 1535.

— 1580. Captain Francis Drake returned from his first voyage round the globe, having been twelve days less than three years in performing it. See the 15th of this month.

3, 1797.

Nov.

3, 1797. Expired at Norwich, to the deep regret of a large circle of friends, and the irreparable loss of a most affectionate family, the Rev. WILLIAM ENFIELD, LL. D. minister of the Octagon Dissenting Congregation in that city, and a literary character of eminence. Perhaps, at the time of his decease, there was not in England, says his biographer\*, a more perfect master of what is called the *middle style* in writing, combining the qualities of ease, elegance, perspicuity, and correctness, entirely free from affectation and singularity, and fitted for any subject. His cast of thought was free, enlarged, and manly, of which better proof need not be adduced, than those papers, which, under the title of THE ENQUIRER, have so much gratified the liberal readers of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE. But the most considerable of his works were his “ Institutes of Natural Philosophy,” a clear and well-arranged compendium of the leading principles, theoretical and experimental, of the sciences comprised under that head; and an abridgment of “ Brucker’s History of Philosophy;” of which it may be truly said, that the tenets of philosophy and

\* Month. Mag. vol. iv. p. 400.

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the lives of its professors were never before displayed in so pleasing a form, and with such clearness and elegance of language. As a minister, he paid the most unremitting attention to the perfection of his pulpit compositions: some of these are promised to the public, and they will, doubtless, inform and improve numbers to whom the voice of the preacher could never have extended. Of the moral qualities of Dr. Enfield, moderation, compliancy, and gentleness, were eminently conspicuous; and the gradual approach of an incurable disorder gave him opportunity to display all the tenderness, and more than the firmness of his nature. He died amidst the kind offices of mourning friends, and his last hours were peace!!

Dr. Enfield was born at Sudbury\*, on March 29, O. S. 1741.

- 4, 1688. The Prince of Orange landed at Torbay, in Devonshire. See October 21, 1688, the 1st of this month, and Arith. Quest.

- 1702. The brave ADMIRAL BENBOW expired of his wounds in the West-Indies. See Aug. 19, 1702.

\* See August 2, 1788.

Nov.

4, 1764. Charles Churchill, an English poet and celebrated satyrist, died at Boulogne. His friend, the celebrated John Wilkes, was on a visit to him at the time of his death. See December 27, 1797.

5, 1605. The gunpowder plot was discovered. It was an attempt to blow up James I. and the Parliament. See Arith. Quest.

— 1757. The King of Prussia gained a famous victory over the French and the army of the Empire at Rossbach, a town of Saxony.

— 1792. BATTLE OF GEMAPPE. The French, commanded by the famous Dumourier, obtained a splendid victory over the Austrians at Gemappe, a village near Mons, in the Netherlands. The carnage on both sides was so great, that three coal-pits adjacent to the scene of action were filled up with the bodies of the dead men and horses.

6, 1632. DEATH OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS. Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, the most illustrious hero of his time, and the great supporter of the Protestant interest in Germany, defeated the Imperialists at LUTZEN, near Leipzig, in that country; but, like Epaminondas and Wolfe\*, perished in the midst of a complete victory,

\* See Arith. Quest. Art. Death of Wolfe, and Battle of Mantinea.



Nov.

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“ And sunk lamented to an early tomb,”

being only in the 38th year of his age. Never was a king more esteemed, more beloved, or more deplored. The Swedes and Protestants of Germany, England, France, Poland, Denmark, Switzerland, and Holland, equally bewailed him. None but the Emperor, the Elector of Bavaria, and the King of Spain, rejoiced at his death; and they caused *Te Deum* to be sung at Vienna, Ratibon, and Madrid.

- 7, 1789. Expired, in the 75th year of his age, the Rev. JOSEPH FOWNES, a native of Andover in Hampshire; whose death was attended with the regret which necessarily succeeds on the demise of one, who united in himself, in an eminent degree, the gentleman, the scholar, and the Christian minister. He was many years pastor of the dissenting congregation in the High-Street, Shrewsbury, in connection with the excellent JOB ORTON, so advantageously distinguished by his practical writings. In 1772, when the body of Protestant dissenting ministers united in an application to parliament for an enlargement of the Toleration Act;

Mr.

\* Among the blessings which endear the memory of King WILLIAM III. it should never be forgotten, that to

him

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Nov.

Mr. Fownes naturally directed his thoughts to that subject, and wrote his celebrated "Inquiry into the Principles of Toleration." It is almost needless to observe, that this tract places the author's abilities and character in a very favourable point of view. For while thorough investigation, with clear and conclusive reasoning, are urging their irresistible claims to the reader's assent, his approbation is insensibly won by the concomitant attractions of moderation and candour. Thus should religious controversy ever be conducted; and thus have a Locke\*

him is due the first act of TOLERATION known in the history of this country; and the dissenters have ever since enjoyed the benefits of it without interruption, though their liberties were greatly endangered in the latter end of Queen Anne's reign. The Tory † party, having at that period gained great strength and influence at court, passed an iniquitous act called the *Schism-bill*, which suffered no dissenters to educate their own children. The death of the queen, the *very-day* § on which the infamous act was to have taken place, prevented the dissenters from being again enslaved. George I. a firm friend to civil and religious liberty, procured a repeal of the *Schism-bill* in the 5th year of his reign.

† Whig and Tory are popular terms of uncertain derivation. By the former is generally understood a friend to civil and religious liberty; by the latter the reverse. See Arith. Quest.

§ See August 1, 1714.

\* See October 28, 1704.



Nov.

and a Hoadley \* conducted them. It is not only the most becoming method in itself, but the one which best promotes the cause of truth and the happiness of mankind. Occasions may indeed arise, when bigotry and intolerance, assuming a daring aspect, require to be repressed with some severity and reprehension.

- 7, 1790. Expired JOHN THORNTON, Esq. of Clapham, Surrey, who began the world with £100,000, and left it with £600,000, having been long the greatest merchant in Europe, Mr. Hope, of Amsterdam, only excepted. His annual gains were of course immense; and the half of these, it is asserted, was generally expended in acts of genuine benevolence: in wiping away the tear from the eye of the unfortunate, in cherishing the victim of poverty or oppression, in diminishing, as far as possible, the catalogue of human woes, and in forwarding what must be the ultimate intention of DIVINE PROVIDENCE;—the happiness and prosperity of the whole human race. His charities, indeed, almost transcend belief; they reached to the remotest parts of the habitable globe, and cheered the wretched

\* See Nov. 3, 1534.

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of both hemispheres\*. In the vicinity of the metropolis in particular, his beneficence prompted him often to anticipate by minute personal inquiry the wishes of the distressed :

“ He lov’d to seek the humble cot,  
 “ To scatter comfort’s balm around,  
 “ And heal pale poverty’s deep wound ;  
 “ Drive sickness from the languid bed,  
 “ Raise the lorn widow’s drooping head.”

In his moral character, Mr. Thornton constantly exhibited the prime virtues which do honour to humanity. He was a fond husband, a tender father, a sincere friend, and a DEVOUT CHRISTIAN. He died

\* Mr. Thornton was one of the principal promoters of the Gospel in foreign parts, and expended yearly upwards of £2,000 in the distribution of religious books. See Arith. Quest.

A society for propagating Christian knowledge was begun by some persons of worth in 1699 ; another for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts was instituted by William III. in 1701. A society for promoting religious knowledge among the poor commenced in the year 1750, for the purpose of giving Bibles, Testaments, and other good books, to those who most need them, and who were most likely to improve by them. This useful society is supported by an annual subscription of the members, together with the donations and legacies of other contributors ; and each subscriber is entitled to a nomination of books in turn, corresponding to the amount of his subscription.

without

Nov.

without having incurred a censure (during a life of seventy years) from the most licentious of mankind.

8, 1519. Cortez entered Mexico, in Peru, South America.

— 1656. Was born at London, EDMUND HALLEY, a most eminent astronomer, who co-operated with Flamsteed\*, in composing his new catalogue of the stars. In 1676 he was sent to Saint Helena, to take a catalogue of the fixed stars which do not rise above our horizon†. Under King William he was sent on several voyages, to observe the variations of the compass, and for other scientific purposes. Halley was the first person who made an accurate observation of the transit of Mercury over the sun's disk. He succeeded Flamsteed in the Royal Observatory in 1719, and died in 1742.

\* John Flamsteed was born at Derby‡, August 19, 1646. He formed a new catalogue of the fixed stars, containing about 3,000. He made his observations first in private, and afterwards in the Royal Observatory of Greenwich, which was founded by Charles II. in 1675; and the house adjoining is still called Flamsteed-House.

‡ See August 29, 1797.

† See Exercises on the Globes, Art. Robur Caroli.

8, 1794.

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8, 1794. WARSAW, the capital of Poland, was taken by the Russians, and the struggling liberty of the brave Poles utterly annihilated. The action which preceded the surrender was extremely bloody: of 26,000 men, only 2,000, it is said, escaped the savage fury of the brutal Russians, 14,000 being killed, and 10,000 taken prisoners. The sanguinary Suwarroff\*, the Russian general, acting like an exterminating angel, afterwards put no less than 20,000 men, women, and children to the sword in Praga† alone; and such of the chiefs as escaped military execution were transferred to Russia, where they languished in prison until they were released by the clemency of the present Emperor.

9, 1623. Died William Camden, Clarencieux king at arms, and an eminent antiquary, born in London 1551. His most celebrated work is "Britannia; or, a History of the "Ancient Inhabitants of Britain; their "Origin, Manners, and Laws." But he was no less illustrious for his virtues than for his learning. In his writings he was candid and modest; in his conversation,

\* This monster was exiled soon after the present Emperor's accession, but has been recently recalled.

† One of the suburbs of Warsaw.



Nov.

easy and innocent; and in his whole life exemplary. Learning is said to have been his only care, and learned men the only comfort of his life. He is buried in the south aisle of Westminster-Abbey, where his effigies are placed in white marble, and in his hand a book with "Britannia" inscribed on the leaves. A young gentleman, who thought the reputation of his mother hurt by something said of her by Camden in his book, could find no other way to be revenged, than by breaking off a piece from the nose of this monumental figure.—To what meannesses will not anger expose a man.

11, 1572. TYCHO BRAHE perceived a new star in Cassiopæia, which continued without changing its place till spring 1574, equal in splendor to Jupiter or Venus. At last it changed colours, and entirely disappeared. Nothing similar to this had been observed from the time of Hipparchus, who, in consequence of the appearance of a new star, was induced to compose his catalogue of stars, for the instruction of future observers. He flourished at Alexandria, between 160 and 125 years B. C. and was the first person who reduced astronomy to a system.

The illustrious astronomer TYCHO BRAHE, a Dane of noble extraction, was born in  
1546.

12, 16

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1546. He enriched astronomy with the greatest number of facts of any modern who had then appeared, and made several important discoveries, which he published in a work entitled *Progymnasmata*. He was the first who determined the effect of refraction, particularly of horizontal refraction, whereby we see the sun or any star above the horizon, before it is so in reality; as we see the bottom of a vessel when filled with water, which, in the same position, we do not perceive when empty. The labours of Tycho attracted the attention of Europe. The learned went to consult him, and the noble to see him \*. He died October 14, 1601, repeating several times, *I have not lived in vain*.

12, 1615. Was born at Rowton, in Shropshire, Richard Baxter, a famous Nonconformist divine. Bishop Burnet calls him a man of great piety, and says, that if he had not meddled with too many things, he would have been esteemed one of the most learned men of the age; that he had a moving and pathetic way of writing; and was, his whole life long, a man of great zeal and much simplicity, but was unhappily subtle and metaphysical in every thing. Baxter was

\* See August 20, 1590.

very

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very much harassed in the civil commotions between Charles I. and his Parliament. Dr. Calamy says that he wrote 120 books, and we know that above 60 were written against him. His practical works have been published in four volumes folio.

12, 1715. The Scotch insurgents were defeated at Sheriffmuir, near Dumblane, in Perthshire; being the very day on which the rebel forces, in the same cause, were defeated at Preston, in Lancashire, and several persons of distinction taken prisoners.

— 1750. Edward Bright, noted for having been one of the most corpulent men that ever existed, was buried at Malden, in Essex. See Arith. Quest.

13, 1002. The English massacred many of the Danes in England, by order of King Ethelred.

14, 1532. Henry VIII. was married to Anne Boleyn.

15, 1577. Captain Drake set sail from Plymouth on his voyage round the world. See the 3d of this month, 1580.

Sir Francis Drake, one of the most distinguished naval heroes, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, was the son of Edmund Drake, a sailor, and born near Tavistock in Devonshire, 1545, or, according

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\* See A

† See I

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cording to other accounts, about the year 1547.

“ Give me Therfites’ son, who bravely wields  
 “ Vulcanian armour in embattled fields,  
 “ Before Therfites of Achilles’ line;  
 “ Degenerate offspring of a fire divine!”

By his great abilities, his valour, and his enterprising spirit, Drake improved the art of navigation, opened the way to our commerce in the *East*, was the great author of our navigation to the *West*, gave a shock to the whole power of Spain, and was the first *Englishman*\* and the first *commander* that encompassed the globe†. Sir Francis Drake died on board his own ship in the West-Indies, Jan. 28, 1596. “ He lived by the “ sea,” says Fuller, “ died on it, and was “ buried in it.”

On the 4th of April 1581, Queen Elizabeth dined on board the ship in which Drake had circumnavigated the globe, and after dinner conferred on him the honour of knighthood. This celebrated ship was afterwards broken up, and a chair, made out of the planks, was presented to the univer-

\* See April 26, 1520.

† See Hume, Rapin, Biog. Dict. and Granger’s History.



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sity of Oxford : upon which Cowley \* wrote the following verses.

To this great ship, which round the Globe has run,  
And match'd in race the chariot of the Sun,  
This Pythagorean ship, (for it may claim,  
Without presumption, so deserv'd a name,  
By knowledge once, and transformation now)  
In her new shape this sacred port allow.

DRAKE and his SHIP cou'd not have wish'd,  
from fate,

A more blest'd station, or more blest'd estate :  
For, lo ! a seat of endless rest is given  
To her in Oxford, and to him in Heaven.

15, 1635. Died at London, Old Parr, in the  
152d year of his age. See Arith. Quest.

16, 1272. Henry III. expired at St. Edmondsbury,  
in Suffolk, in the 64th year of his age,  
and 56th of his reign ; the longest that is  
to be met with in the English annals. He  
was succeeded by his son, Edward I.

— 1745. Died at Bath, William Broome, an  
English divine and poet, born in Cheshire,  
but in what year is not known. He ma-  
terially assisted Mr. Pope in the Translation  
of Homer's *Odyssey* ; for he actually exe-  
cuted the 2d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th,  
18th, and 23d books, beside writing all the

\* See July 28, 1667.

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notes. He also translated some of the Odes of Anacreon, and published a Miscellany of Poems.

- 16, 1773. Died Dr. John Hawkesworth, a writer of a very soft and pleasing cast, born in 1715. He published in 1752, 3, and 4, his well-known periodical Essays under the title of "The Adventurer," now collected in 4 vols. 12mo. in which he was occasionally assisted by the Rev. Mr. Joseph Warton and others. He also published an edition of Swift's works, and made a new translation of "Telemachus." The last work he was employed in was, to digest the southern voyages of Commodore Byron, and Captains Wallis, Carteret, and Cook, which were published in 3 vols. 4to. 1773. The profits of this work being resigned to him by government, in satisfaction for his trouble, he sold the property for the extraordinary sum of 6,000*l.* and became an East-India Director; but died in a few months after the publication; as it is supposed, of chagrin at the ill reception of his narrative, for he was a man of the keenest sensibility. On a handsome marble monument to his memory, at Bromley in Kent (where his wife kept a ladies boarding-school) is the following
- Q
- inscription,

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inscription, part of which is taken from the last number of "The Adventurer:"

To the memory of

JOHN HAWKESWORTH, LL. D.

Who died the 16th of November

1773, aged 58 years.

That he lived ornamental and useful

To Society in an eminent degree,

Was among the boasted felicities

Of the present age;

That he laboured for the benefit of Society,

Let his own pathetic admonitions

Record and realize:

"The hour is passing, in which whatever praise  
"or censure I have acquired will be remembered  
"with equal indifference.—Time, who is im-  
"patient to date my last paper, will shortly  
"moulder the hand which is now writing it in  
"the dust, and still the breast that now throbs  
"at the reflection. But let not this be read as  
"something that relates only to another; for a  
"few years only can divide the eye that is now  
"reading from the hand that has written."

16, 1785. On this day the unfortunate HALSEWELL EAST-INDIAMAN fell down to Gravesend, where she completed her lading; and taking the ladies and other passengers on board at the Hope, she sailed through the Downs on Sunday the 1st of January 1786, and on the morning of Friday the 6th of the

\* See "Halsewell"

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the same month, was wrecked at Seacombe, in the isle of Purbeck, on the coast of Dorsetshire. This melancholy catastrophe was of a nature so direful, that humanity recoils at the recollection of it; and among the various events of the same deplorable kind, which have blackened the annals of the last forty years, scarcely one has been attended with so many circumstances of aggravated woe\*. Only 74 persons, (consisting mostly of common sailors and soldiers) out of about 240, the number of the crew and passengers in the ship, survived the angry waves. The vessel was commanded by Captain PIERCE, a man of distinguished ability and exemplary character. Among many respectable passengers were two of the commander's own daughters, and five other ladies, equally distinguished by their personal charms and mental attainments. These, together with the venerable commander, most of his officers, and the passengers, were all buried in the remorseless deep; and so complete was the wreck, that not an atom of the ship was ever after discoverable. Thus perished the

\* See "A Circumstantial Narrative of the Loss of the "Halfewell," published by Mr. Lane, of Leadenhall-Street.



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HALSEWELL, and with her, worth, honour, skill, beauty, amiability, and bright accomplishments; never did the angry elements destroy more excellence; never was a watery grave filled with more precious remains. The event, melancholy as was its operation, was nevertheless the dispensation of that BEING who "*rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm;*" whose purposes, however unaccountable in the weak perception of human wisdom, are unquestionably wise, gracious, and ultimately merciful.

17, 1558. Died the sanguinary and tyrannical Queen Mary, in the 43d year of her age, and the 6th of her reign. She was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Catherine of Spain. Elizabeth her half-sister succeeded to the throne.

— 1759. The remains of General Wolfe were landed at Portsmouth, from on board a man of war. During the solemnity, minute guns were fired from the ships at Spithead. The corpse was interred on the 20th, in a private manner, in the family vault at Greenwich.

— 1796. DEATH OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. On this day expired the Empress of Russia, in the 68th year of her age, and 34th of her reign.  
This

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This extraordinary personage has been justly considered as one of the most formidable tyrants in female form that ever threatened the liberties of mankind. Actuated by no principle of virtue, ambitious of unlimited power, crafty and resolute in her policy, she affected to consider the oppression of surrounding nations as a duty she owed to her own empire; the aggrandizement of which was attended with wanton tyranny and refined barbarities; and rivers of human blood were made to flow from that horrible spirit of revenge which was ever conspicuous in the councils of Catherine. Painful indeed must be the feelings of the historian who details with fidelity the massacres at Ismael and at Praga: for there are, as an admirable author observes, certain degrees of human depravity, creative of sensations which no tongue can express and no language describe.

18, 1518. Cortez sailed from the island of Cuba, in the West-Indies, to conquer Mexico. See the 8th of this month.

— 1647. The celebrated Peter Bayle was born at the village of Carla, in the county of Foix, in France, where his father, John Bayle, was minister. He published his famous and excellent “Historical and Critical

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"Dictionary" in 1697, and his other writings make 5 vols. folio. He died in 1706, and is recorded as a man of great probity, temperate in his diet, and austere in his manner of living.

19, 1600. Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles I. was born at Dumfermline, in Scotland. See January 30, 1649.

— 1628. John Felton was executed at Tyburn, and hanged in chains, for the murder of the Duke of Buckingham. See Aug. 23, 1628.

20, 1500. Columbus arrived at Cadiz from his third voyage to the New World.

— 1737. Expired Queen Caroline, consort of George II. in the 55th year of her age, regretted as a princess of uncommon sagacity, a pattern of conjugal virtue, and an eminent instance that

"Mental fragrance still will last,

"When youth and youthful charms are past."

— 1752. Was born at Bristol, the ingenious but unhappy Thomas Chatterton, a poet, antiquary, and heraldic writer. He was educated at a charity-school, on St. Augustine's Back, where nothing more was taught than reading, writing, and accounts. At 14 he was articled clerk to an attorney at Bristol,

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drefs in  
"Saxon

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Bristol, with whom he continued three years, and then came up to London, where he began to write in the *Town and Country Magazine* for March 1769, two letters under the signature of D. B. on English antiquities\*; and he continued to write incessantly for periodical publications; but all the exertions of his genius brought in so little profit, that he was soon reduced to extreme indigence; so that at last, oppressed with poverty and disease, he swallowed poison and died, August 1770. In 1777 were published, in one volume 8vo. "Poems" supposed to have been written at Bristol, "by Thomas Rowley and others, in the 15th century." Concerning the authenticity of these poems (that is, whether they were really written by a person of the name of Rowley of that time, or were the forgeries of Chatterton himself, as they are now generally believed to have been) there long existed a controversial war among the critics.

20, 1759. **HAWKE'S VICTORY.** The renowned Admiral Hawke gained a complete victory

\* The former contains short extracts from two MSS. "written 300 years ago by one Rowley, a monk," concerning drefs in the age of Henry II. the latter, "Ethelgar, a Saxon poem," in bombast prose.

over



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over the French Admiral Conflans, in the bay of Quiberon, near Belleisle, on the western coast of France. This most perilous and important action defeated the projected invasion of Great-Britain. Sir Edward Hawke was soon after gratified by a considerable pension from the king; and the extraordinary merit which he had long displayed in the service of his country was honoured with the approbation of the parliament. In the year 1776, he was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great-Britain, by the style and title of Baron Hawke, of Towton, in the county of York.

- 21, 1783. The Marquis d'Arlandes and M. Pilatre Rosier\* made the first *unconfined* aerial voyage at Paris, in a machine called a *Montgolfier*, in honour of the inventors, and to distinguish it from balloons filled with inflammable air. The two brothers Montgolfier, who discovered the use of rarefied air in floating balloons were paper-makers at Annonay, in the Department of Ardeche. This discovery was made in 1782.

- 22, 1774. Died *suddenly*, Robert Lord Clive, an eminent East-India governor, and a striking instance of the insufficiency of

\* See June 14, 1785.

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wealth or external honours alone to confer happiness.

23, 1797. Mr. PITT proposed to the House of Commons, to raise £7,000,000, as part of the supplies for the ensuing year, by doubling, tripling, &c. the Assessed Taxes; estimating thereby to take a tenth part of every man's income, who had, or acquired, more than sixty pounds a year.

24, 1639. TRANSIT OF VENUS. The first transit of Venus over the sun's disk ever observed, was seen by JEREMIAH HORROX, at Hool, an obscure village 15 miles north of Liverpool, and at the same time, according to his directions, by his friend William Crabtree, at Manchester. Horrox died in 1641, in the 23d year of his age. He wrote an account of his observations, which was published several years after his death, under the title of *Venus in sole visa*, by Helvilius, an astronomer of Dantzic; and his other writings, by Flamsteed, in the Philosophical Transactions, 1675.

24, 1694. Expired, at Lambeth-Palace, near London, in the 65th year of his age, Dr. JOHN TILLOTSON, Archbishop of Canterbury. As a preacher, he was extremely popular, and his sermon delivered at St. Paul's in 1663, and published the ensuing year,

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year, "On the wisdom of being religious," is judged to be one of the most elegant, perspicuous, and convincing defences of religion, either in the English or any other language. During the reigns of Charles II. and James II. he directed all his efforts against Atheism and Popery. Upon the accession of King William he was promoted to the see of Canterbury, which he held with a brilliant reputation, though continually assailed by non-jurors\* and Catholics until his death. His works in three folio volumes have been often printed, and are still much read, notwithstanding the vast change in the public opinion respecting their eloquence. To the last edition of Tillotson's sermons in folio, Birch† has prefixed a life of the author, compiled with care and judgment.

24, 1759. Happened one of the most violent eruptions of Mount Vesuvius ever known:

\* Non-jurors were persons who, conceiving James II. to have been unjustly deposed, refused to swear allegiance to those who succeeded that bigoted tyrant.

† Thomas Birch was a distinguished historical and biographical writer. Of his various publications the principal was, "The General Dictionary, Historical and Critical," in 10 vols. folio. His death, which happened in 1766, in the 61st year of his age, was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

it

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it took place suddenly, without any of the usual preceding symptoms.

25, 1748. Died Dr. Isaac Watts, a learned and eminent dissenting minister, born at Southampton, July 17, 1674. It may be questioned, whether any author before him ever appeared with equal reputation on such a variety of subjects, both in prose and verse, as he did. As a philosopher, his writings are in universal esteem; and as a poet, his "Version of David's Psalms," adapted to the language of the New Testament, is so elegantly and happily executed, that nothing, probably, but the idea of paying too great a compliment to a nonconformist, prevents their universally taking place of the miserable antiquated metre of Sternhold and Hopkins, or of the feeble efforts of Brady and Tate. His works were collected and published in 6 vols. 4to. 1753.

— 1785. Died Richard Glover, an eminent English merchant, an able and steady patriot, and a celebrated poet. He wrote an epic poem of very high merit, entitled "Leonidas;" detailing in elegant verse the gallant actions of that great general, his heroic defence of, and fall at the pass of Thermopylæ. He wrote also "Boadicea" and



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and "Medea," tragedies. Mr. Glover was born in 1711.

26, 1703. Began, what is usually called "The Great Storm," being the most terrible tempest that ever happened in England. The loss sustained in London alone was calculated at a million sterling. The number of those drowned in the floods of the Severn and the Thames, and of those who were lost on the coast of Holland, and in ships blown from their anchors and never heard of afterwards, is thought within compass to have been 8,000. Trees were torn up by the roots. A person affirmed, that he counted 17,000 of this description in Kent. Eddystone light-house was destroyed, and in it the ingenious contriver of it, Winstanley, and the people who were with him. Bishop Kidder and his lady were killed at Wells. Multitudes of cattle were also lost: in one level 15,000 sheep were drowned. In short, according to a respectable writer, who has transmitted to us a particular account of it, this was one of the most violent tempests recorded in history since the general deluge.

To preserve on the minds of serious people, and to awaken in the breasts of the inconsiderate,

No

27,

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inconsiderate, a proper sense of the hand of God, as it was displayed in this most tremendous storm, a Mr. TAYLER instituted a yearly religious service at the Meeting-House in Little Wild-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, where a sermon is still preached to commemorate the direful event. Some of these annual sermons have been published, particularly an excellent one preached by the Rev. ROBERT WINTER, Nov. 27, 1798.

- 27, 1788. Expired, at Watfield in Suffolk, the Rev. THOMAS HARMER, a dissenting minister, remarkably distinguished for his attainments in oriental literature, and for his skill in the study of antiquities. His most important and valuable performance was, "Observations on divers Passages of Scripture," in 4 vols. 8vo. This highly entertaining and useful work treats professedly on a subject of the first importance, which had before been touched upon only incidentally; and by shewing at large the wonderful conformity between the ancient and modern customs in the East, has not only thrown considerable light upon several obscure passages in the Bible, but has opened new and fruitful sources of information for the use  
of

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of future expositors\*, by shewing how well the Scriptures might be illustrated by the accounts of travellers. It would, however, be doing great injustice to Mr. Harmer, to confine our attention to the fruits of his learning alone. As the whole purpose of his studies was to elucidate the Sacred Volume, so it was his constant endeavour to practise those duties which are therein declared to be essential to the forming of a true Christian. He was a man of unaffected piety: equally kind as a master, parent, and husband: meek and modest in his deportment; and invariably averse from every degree of intemperance and excess: all these virtues, which he so pre-eminently possessed, were still heightened by the character of a PEACE-MAKER†, inasmuch that the usual language of every injured person in his

\* In mentioning Mr. HARMER, say the editors of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible‡, we embrace the opportunity of paying a tribute of respect to that gentleman's memory; he has done much toward turning the attention of the public into a right channel: we desire to be understood as very, very sensible of his merits, and under obligations to him.

INTRODUCTION, page 15.

‡ See October 25, 1757.

† See Matt. v. 9.

neighbourhood

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neighbourhood was, “ *I will apply to Mr. Harmer.*”

28, 1530. Expired, in Leicester-Abbey, the celebrated Cardinal Wolsey, prime minister to Henry VIII. who, from being the son of a butcher\* at Ipswich, not only rose to the highest posts in the kingdom, but had long the entire disposal of the most lucrative offices :

To him the church, the realm, their pow'rs  
consign ;

Thro' him the rays of regal bounty shine.

Dr. JOHNSON.

His ambition to be Pope, his insufferable pride, his numerous exactions, and his political delay of Henry's divorce, at length occasioned his disgrace. In his last agony he regretted that he had not served God as diligently as he had served the king ; subjoining, that “ HE would not have forsaken  
“ him in his grey hairs.”

\* This circumstance gave rise to the following very happy instance of “ apt alliteration's artful aid,” by Pitt§ :

Begot by butchers, but by bishops bred,  
How high his honour holds his haughty head.

§ See April 13, 1748.

With



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With age, with cares, with maladies oppress'd,  
He seeks the refuge of monastic rest.  
Grief aids disease, remember'd folly flings,  
And his last sighs reproach the faith of kings\*.

Dr. JOHNSON.

29, 1330. Mortimer, Earl of March, was hanged on a gibbet at the Elms, in the neighbourhood of London. He had had a criminal intercourse with Isabella, the consort of Edward II. an infamous woman, who first deserted, next invaded, then dethroned, and lastly caused that unfortunate monarch to be inhumanly murdered† : a complicated scene of guilt in which Mortimer had been a principal actor. Edward III. in the 18th year of his age, had this insolent minion seized in Nottingham-Castle (into which the king's associates were admitted by a subterraneous passage), and conducted to London, where he was immediately condemned to death by the Parliament. The Queen-

\* Somewhat similar to this was the indignant remark of Strafford, Earl of Wentworth, when informed of his impending doom: "he started up," says Hume, "and exclaimed, in the words of scripture, *Put not your trust in Princes, nor in the sons of men : for in them there is no salvation.*" See May 12, 1641.

† See Arith. Quest.

Dowager

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Dowager was confined, for the remainder of her life, to her own house at Rifings, in the vicinity of London.

29, 1554. Sir Philip Sidney was born at Penshurst in Kent. See Oct. 16, 1586.

— 1729. Oliver Goldsmith, an eminent English historic, dramatic, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Ferns\*, in the county of Wexford, Ireland. He died in London; see April 4, 1774.

— 1798. A day of thanksgiving for LORD NELSON's victory. Having already noticed the glorious battle of the Nile†, it is unnecessary in this place to enlarge on the subject; but as the hero, like every other man, is best known and remembered by minute traits of character, we shall gratify our young readers with the following particulars which do so much honour to the gallant admiral: They are taken from a popular work just published, and from which we have already enriched our compilation with a valuable extract, concerning another naval hero‡.

\* See Dr. Johnson's epitaph on Goldsmith. His biographers mention Roscommon as his birth-place.

† See August 1, 1798.

‡ See October 11, 1797.

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LORD

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LORD NELSON was born Sept. 29, 1758, in the parsonage-house of Burnham-Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, of which parish his father was then rector. Piety, or a just sense of the superintending providence of God,—that virtue, without which all others are but as “dust and ashes”—has considerable influence on his lordship’s mind, as is known to his more intimate acquaintance, and as may be collected from the beginning of his dispatches to Earl St. Vincent, after the battle of the Nile: “My Lord—“ALMIGHTY GOD has blessed his Majesty’s “arms by a great victory,” &c. Parental piety, as well as conjugal tenderness, and affection for relations, are also conspicuous in his character. His attachment, however, to his relations is not stronger than his regard for strangers in distress. He entertains a just sense of the duties of benevolence, and has strong feelings of private friendship, having been known to shed tears upon meeting an old friend unexpectedly. He is a man of few words and plain manners, but possesses great sincerity and a sound understanding. *British Public Characters for 1798.*

We cannot conclude this brief quotation respecting the meritorious nobleman in question (whose fame must be as lasting as the  
British

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British name) without remarking, that his conduct has not been more distinguished by unfeigned piety than by peculiar modesty and candour. Compelled for a while to withdraw from the tremendous conflict, on the 1st of August, the admiral, in his simple and eloquent letter, not only praised in an eminent degree the judgment and valour of the captains of the fleet in general, but paid a most delicate compliment to the principal officer of his own ship, by observing, that though his wounds obliged him to be carried off the deck, the service suffered no loss by that event, Captain BERRY being fully equal to the important business then going on.

The tablet of the sculptor, the marble of the statuary *may*, and the pen of the historian certainly *will* record the general result of Admiral Nelson's victory, a victory which has filled every British bosom with exultation; but the simplicity, the unadorned eloquence, the candour and piety of the gallant hero may be forgotten. It must therefore highly gratify the moral part of the nation to learn, that three of the most ingenious men in their respective arts, that ever existed in this, or in any other country, have united their unrivalled talents, not only to commemorate the splendid achievement,

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but



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but to perpetuate those particular parts of the Admiral's official dispatch which have been so generally and so justly admired. Although the beautiful composition here noticed will claim the admiration of the public before this chronological epitome can possibly be completed, yet I cannot deny myself the gratification of announcing and recommending it to the particular attention of my juvenile friends as a performance that does singular honour to the country. The work alluded to is an exquisite piece of ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP by Mr. TOMKINS, engraved by Mr. ASHBY in his best manner; in the disposing of which is introduced a beautiful Design and Engraving by Mr. BARTOLOZZI—*History recording the Glorious Achievement*: The whole forming a combination of excellence that certainly has not been equalled, and probably will never be excelled; an honour to the arts, and a splendid tribute to the Martial Genius of the British Nation\*.

30, 1667.

\* That Mr. TOMKINS, by a boldness, originality, and inexhaustible variety in designing, united to uncommon brilliancy and freedom in the execution of decorative and ornamental writing, has given the utmost reputation to the art of PENMANSHIP of which it is susceptible, and beyond which it

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30, 1667. Was born (some say at Tipperary, others, at Dublin, in Ireland, and others again at Leicester in England) that illustrious wit and political writer Dr. Jonathan Swift, the

it seems impossible for human genius to reach, is, we believe, the unanimous opinion of his friends. That this opinion has not been hastily or partially formed, an inspection of the following performances, a small part only of his innumerable works, will amply confirm.

A TRANSCRIPT of the Charter granted by King Charles II. to the Irish Society, London; containing 150 folio pages.

The BEAUTIES OF WRITING, 40 folio pages; engraved and published.

HONORARY FREEDOMS, framed duplicates of which may be seen in the Chamber of the City.

TITLES to many splendid editions of valuable books, particularly Macklin's Bible, Thomson's Seasons, The Houghton Collection of Prints, in 3 vols. &c. &c.

TITLES to three volumes of Manuscript Music presented to the King by the late Mr. Linley.

ADDRESSES to their Majesties on many public occasions, especially those from the Royal Academy, duplicates of which were unanimously voted to be preserved in the Library, as choice specimens of Ornamental Penmanship.

The transcendent merit of these performances induced Sir Joshua Reynolds, then President of the Royal Academy, to paint Mr. TOMKINS's portrait, which is not only considered as one of the finest efforts of that great artist's pencil, but is one of the last, we apprehend indeed the *very last* picture that Sir Joshua *Painted* before the melancholy loss of his sight. That the President's last *touches* were reserved for a portrait of Mr. Fox, is asserted upon an authority too respectable for us

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the celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's, in Dublin. His first production of any importance was "Gulliver's Travels." Swift's political disappointments had at that time of his life (1716—1720) rendered him spleenetic and angry with all the world, and he frequently indulged himself in an intolerable misanthropy, which, in the midst of all his imagination and wit, is disgusting in several parts of his work. He, however, distinguished himself as a patriot, in his "Proposal for the Use of Irish Manufactures," and by his "Drapier's Letters," in opposition to Wood's patent for a copper coinage.

to controvert. See Testimonies to the Genius and Memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds. See July 16, 1723, and Feb. 23, 1792.

Of Mr. Tomkins's smaller works, which are admirably adapted for the improvement of youth in fair writing, many have been engraved by Mr. Ashby; an incomparable artist, of whose distinguished merit it is impossible to speak in terms of appropriate commendation. His engravings exhibit the brilliancy, and display the spirit and freedom, of the most exquisite productions of the pen. As Alexander, when offering sacrifices at the tomb of Achilles, admired the good fortune of the hero, who had found a HOMER to publish his fame to posterity; so may the admirers of the performances of TOMKINS congratulate him in having found an ASHBY, who can not only give an expansion to his fame in the present day, but transmit it to remote periods of time, and to the most distant parts of the globe.

These

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These letters rendered him amazingly popular; and from that time the Dean's influence in Ireland was almost boundless. In 1736, while he was writing a satire on the Irish Parliament, called "The Legion Club," he was seized with a dreadful fit. From that time his memory declined, his passions perverted his understanding; and in 1741 he became utterly incapable of conversation. In this deplorable state of insensibility he lingered till 1745, when he died, leaving the bulk of his fortune, amounting to 11,000*l.* to erect and endow an hospital for idiots and lunatics. His works have often been printed, and in various forms; they are of a strange heterogeneous nature; comprising profound political discussions, excellent sermons, ludicrous and masterly letters, ingenious romances, elegant poems, and filthy and obscene *jeux d'esprit*; though we must do him the justice to say, that we firmly believe much ribaldry that he never penned has since his death been fathered upon him.

30, 1700. BATTLE OF NARVA. At Narva, a town near the gulph of Finland, in Russia, Peter the Great was totally defeated by Charles XII. of Sweden, though the army of the former is said to have contained

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100,000



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100,000 men, and that of the latter only 20,000 \*. In 1704, Peter took Narva by storm, and transported the inhabitants to Astracan, near the north part of the Caspian Sea.

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 DECEMBER.

Dec.

1, 1135. Henry I. expired at St. Dennis le Forment, near Rouen, in France, from eating too plentifully of lampreys; a food which, it is said, always agreed better with his palate than his constitution. He died in the 67th year of his age, and the 35th of his reign, leaving, by will, his daughter Matilda heir of his dominions; but Stephen, the third son of Stephen, Earl of Blois, by Adela, the fourth daughter of William the Conqueror, taking advantage of Maud's absence, ascended the throne, by the assistance of his brother Henry, Bishop of Winchester, which occasioned a civil war.

— 1692. Was born, at Wantage, Berks, Isaac Kimber, a learned Protestant dissenting minister, author of many literary productions, highly esteemed for purity of style and impartiality. Among other works, he was

\* See July 8, 1709.

compiler

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compiler of a "History of England," in 8vo. and editor of the London Magazine from its commencement to the time of his death, which happened in London, Jan. 28, 1755.

2, 1554. Died, at a village near Seville, in Spain, Ferdinand Cortez, a Spanish General, famous for the conquest of Mexico, and other victories over the natives of South America; but infamous for the cruelties he committed upon the vanquished, without regard to rank, age, or sex. He was born in 1491, at Medelin, in Estramadura.

— 1797. Gold seven-shilling pieces were ordered to be received as the current coin of this kingdom.

3, 1797. The British Court went into mourning for the late King of Prussia.

4, 1745. The young Pretender entered Derby, which was the nearest approach that infatuated youth made to London.

• The person known in our history by the title of *the Pretender* was the son of James II. The *Young Pretender* was the son of the former, and consequently the grandson of that misguided monarch.

5, 1560. Died Francis II. the French King, who had lately married Mary, Queen of Scots. See April 24, 1558. Francis was succeeded by his younger brother, Charles IX.

Catherine

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Catherine de Medicis, his mother, taking upon her the administration during his minority.

- 5, 1788. Admiral Greig was interred at Revel, a large, rich, and strong town of the Russian empire, 133 miles W. by S. of Peterburgh. See July 18, 1776.

- 6, 1776. RHODE-ISLAND, an island of North America, in the state of the same name, was taken from the Americans by the British forces. This island is a noted resort of invalids from the southern climate, being extremely pleasant and healthful. It is also celebrated for fine women; and travellers call it, with propriety, "The Eden of America."

- 7, 43 B. C. Was basely assassinated, the ever-famous orator, statesman, and philosopher, Marcus Tullius Cicero, born January 3, in the 647th year of Rome. He declaimed in his youth so openly against Sylla's father, that it became necessary for him to retire into Greece, where he heard the Athenian orators and philosophers, and greatly improved both in eloquence and knowledge. He then came back to Rome, was made quæstor, and afterwards edile, when he prosecuted Verres for his cruel extortions in his province. In 691 he was made consul, and discovered

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discovered and defeated Catiline's conspiracy ; yet Claudius and his abettors banished him, till he was recalled by Pompey, to whom he afterwards adhered in the civil wars. Anthony, after the triumvirate was formed, had him massacred, in revenge for his Philip-pics ; and the murderer was Popilius, a man for whom Cicero had formerly pleaded, and who actually cut off the head and hands of his defender. The works of Cicero will ever remain the standard of sound philosophy and true eloquence.

- 7, 1683. Algernon Sidney, a celebrated lover of his country, and eminent political writer, was beheaded. This invincible patriot was condemned on a false charge (not even supported by the appearance of legal evidence) of being concerned in the Rye-House plot : and his execution is generally regarded as one of the greatest blemishes of Charles II's profligate reign. His " Discourses upon Government " were formerly in the highest repute in England, and have been frequently reprinted ; but the most correct and elegant edition of his works was published by the late Thomas Hollis, who, among other instances of charity, beneficence, and patriotism, too numerous to be barely mentioned here, frequently reprinted, at his own expence, the writings



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writings of the immortal British patriots, who not only wrote but died for the cause of civil and religious liberty. Mr. Hollis was born in 1728, and died in 1774.

8, 65 B. C. **QUINTUS FLACCUS HORATIUS** was born at *Venusium*\*, a town of Apulia, or of Lucania; the poet himself leaving the matter undecided:

For whether I my birth to *Apulia*† owe,  
Or to *Lucania*‡, faith 'tis hard to know,  
Since we *Venusians* live between these two.

CREECH.

At ten years of age he was removed to Rome for the purpose of education, and

\* *Venosa* in Naples is supposed, by Salmon, to be the ancient *Venusium*. It is seated on a fertile plain at the foot of the Appennines, somewhat N. W. of Acerenza, and 72 miles N. E. of Naples, long. 16 E. lat. 41 N.

† *Apulia*, a district of Italy, was part of *Magna Græcia*, and famous for its fine wools. Some suppose that it was named after *Apulus*, an ancient king of the country before the Trojan war.

‡ *Lucania* was much celebrated by the ancients for its exquisite grapes. It was situated south of *Apulia*§. They now form part of the kingdom of Naples.

§ See Wilkinson's *Italia Antiqua*, belonging to an elegant collection of ancient maps now publishing in numbers. In this map *Venusium* is placed in *Apulia*, as it is in others which we have seen; but Mr. Gibbon has observed, that *Venusia* in *Lucania* is a place on which the birth of Horace has conferred fame.

that

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that his father might have an opportunity of setting before him the examples of all sorts of persons, and shewing him what behaviour he should imitate, and what he should avoid; exciting him to this imitation by pointing out the good effects of virtue, and the ill consequences of vice. Meantime, Horace did not want the best masters that Rome could afford; and when he was about eighteen was sent to Athens, where he completed what his father had so well begun, and acquired all the accomplishments that polite learning and a liberal education could give. Returning to Rome after the famous battle of Philippi, in which he manifested the most shameful cowardice\*, his poetical talents soon made him known to some of the greatest wits of the age. Virgil† recommended him to Mæcenat‡, who grew so fond of him, that he became a suitor for him to the Emperor Augustus, and got his estate (which had been forfeited by his en-

\* See Arith. Quest. 3d edit. Art. Battle of Philippi.

† See October 15, 70 B. C.

‡ Mæcenat was the great friend and counsellor of Augustus Cæsar, and himself a very polite scholar, but chiefly memorable for having been the patron and protector of letters. All the patrons of learning since his time have been usually called Mæcenases.

gaging

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gaging in the interests of Brutus) restored to him. Augustus was highly taken with his merit and address, admitted him into a close familiarity with him in his private hours, and afterwards made him no small offers of preferment. The poet had the greatness of mind to refuse them all; the life which he preferred was the very reverse of a court-life; a life of retirement and study, free from the noise and hurry of ambition.

I, constant to myself, part griev'd from home,  
When hated business forces me to Rome.

CREECH.

He spent the summer in the country, and the winter at Tarentum, which is situated in the warmest climate of all Italy. While thus enjoying the sweets of retirement, his beloved friend and patron Mæcenas expired; and this incident is supposed to have touched him so sensibly, that he did not survive it long enough to lament him in an elegy: Mæcenas died the beginning of November, and Horace the 27th of the same month, about 6 years B. C.

Being confident of immortal fame from his works, he had thus expressed his indifference to any magnificent funeral rites, or fruitless sorrow for his death.

Say

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Say not I dy'd, nor shed a tear,  
 Nor round my ashes mourn,  
 Nor of my needless obsequies take care ;  
 All pomp and state are lost upon an empty urn.

OLDSWORTH.

The admirable writings of Horace consist chiefly of satirical and preceptive odes and epistles. The learned world have been much divided in their opinion concerning the works of this eminent poet and those of Juvenal. The grave and serious like the solemn indignation of Juvenal, and the gay and courtly, the witty smiles of Horace. The latter constantly diverts, the former strikes more home, and makes more impression on the mind. Horace insinuates all the necessary instructions for the conduct of life ; Juvenal strongly enforces the observation of some great duty, and paints all the pleasure of complying with it, and the shame of neglecting it, in the strongest colours. One advises like a friend, the other commands as a master. Upon the whole, it has perhaps been justly said, that Juvenal is more entertaining, because eloquent, more moving, and more sublime ; and Horace more instructive, because he is more acquainted with the world, and his precepts are more accommodated to the various stages of life.

Juvenal



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Juvenal was born at Aquinum, a town of Latium, on the borders of the Samnites, now called Aquino, in the kingdom of Naples. He lived in the time of the monsters Nero and Domitian, and died at a very advanced age, in the reign of Trajan, A. D. 128. He is by some styled the last of the Roman poets. After him, they subjoin, poetry decayed, and nothing more claims our attention as a perfect poetical composition.

8, 1154. Henry II. set out from Normandy to take possession of the English crown, on the demise of Stephen.

9, 1608. The illustrious English poet JOHN MILTON, was born in Bread-Street, Cheap-side, London. He received the rudiments of a learned education at St. Paul's-School, and afterwards studied at Cambridge. Milton was eminently skilled in the Latin tongue, and is said to have been the first Englishman who, after the revival of letters, wrote Latin verses with classic elegance. He was also well acquainted with all the languages which are considered as either learned or polite. He began his travels in 1638, and passed fifteen months in visiting Paris, Florence, Rome, Lucca, Venice, and Geneva. On his

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his return home, his allowance from his father not being ample, he took a house in Aldersgate-Street, for the reception of scholars, thus supplying his deficiencies by an honest and useful employment; and it is said, that in the art of education he performed wonders.

In the year 1641, he began to engage in the controversies of the times, and wrote several tracts against episcopacy and monarchy. When Charles II. took shelter in Holland, he employed Salmasius, professor of polite learning at Leyden, to write a defence of his father and of monarchy. To this performance Milton, in 1651, was required to pen a sufficient answer, for which he received £1,000, and his book was much read. This success is said to have shortened the life of Salmasius, who died at the Spa, September 3, 1653.

Perceiving the king's restoration unavoidable, Milton felt anxious for his own safety; and by the exertion of friends was included in the general amnesty. About the same time he removed to a house in the *Artillery-Walk*, leading to *Bunhill-Fields*, and declined the offers of employment made him by the court. His immortal poem entitled "PARADISE LOST," the copy-right of which he sold for only 10l. was published in 1667;

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and

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and to it, in the edition of 1727, is prefixed the author's life by Fenton. In 1749, Bishop Newton published the same work in quarto, with notes of various authors. Milton died in 1674, and was interred near his father, in the chancel of St. Giles, Cripplegate; where a handsome monument has been recently erected to his memory by the late Mr. Whitbread. In 1737 a decent one was erected by Mr. Benson, in Westminster-Abbey.

10, 1547. **BATTLE OF PINKNEY.** On this day was fought the memorable battle of Pinkney, or Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, between the English and the Scots, when the latter were totally defeated. Few victories have been more decisive, or gained with smaller loss to the conquerors. There fell not 200 of the English; and, according to the most moderate computation, there perished above 10,000 of the Scots. About 1500 were taken prisoners. This action was called the battle of Pinkney from a nobleman's feat of that name in the neighbourhood.

11, 1713. **THE DEATH OF CHARLES XII.** who was shot in the trenches at Frederickshall, a famous frontier town in the southern part of  
of

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of Norway, which he was then besieging.— It has been generally said, that this “ illustrious madman,” as he has been aptly styled, was killed by a cannon-shot from the walls of the town; but it is now supposed, that a pistol from some nearer hand, from one of those about him, gave the decisive blow, which finished the career of this celebrated monarch. This opinion is said to be very prevalent among the best-informed persons in Sweden. And it appears, that the Swedes were tired of a prince under whom they had lost their richest provinces, their bravest troops, and their national riches; and who yet, untamed by adversity, pursued an unsuccessful and pernicious war, nor would ever have listened to the voice of Peace, or consulted the internal tranquillity of his country. Various, however, are the conjectures, even at this day, concerning the fall of this rash hero: “ we must therefore,” as Mr. Wraxall observes, “ draw a veil over the ambiguous and dark transaction, and rest contented with that ignorance and uncertainty which so often wait on the deaths of sovereigns.” Dr. Johnson justly says of Charles XII.



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“ His fall was destin’d to a barren strand,  
 “ A petty fortress, and a *dubious* hand:  
 “ He left the name at which the world grew pale,  
 “ To point a moral, or adorn a tale.”

11, 1756. Expired, in St. Anne’s parish, Westminster, THEODORE, King of Corfica. He had for many years been confined in the King’s-Bench and other prisons for debt, where he subsisted on the benevolence of private friends. Being released by an Act of Insolvency in 1756, he gave, in a schedule, the kingdom of Corfica as an estate to his creditors, and died the same year, at his lodgings in Chapel-Street, Soho, aged 60.

In the church-yard of St. Anne’s, is a marble erected near the grave of this remarkable personage. The tablet was placed, and the following epitaph written, by the honourable Horace Walpole, late Earl of Orford. Pennant’s London, p. 127.

“ The grave, great teacher! to a level brings  
 “ Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings.  
 “ But THEODORE this moral learn’d e’er  
     “ dead:  
 “ Fate pour’d its lesson on his living head,  
 “ Bellow’d a kingdom, and denied him bread.”

12, 1797. James Dixon and John Evans were executed at Plymouth, for mutiny on board the Saturn. See June 30, 1797.

13, 1553.

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13, 1553. Henry IV. King of France, was born at Pau, now in the Department of the Lower Pyrenees, France. See May 14, 1610.

14, 1785. Died John Baptist Cipriani, a famous Italian painter, settled in England. His numerous productions, spread over all Europe by the graver of Bartolozzi, breathe grace and beauty; and the great variety of his designs, the expression of his figures, the delicacy of his heads, and the exquisite neatness of his contours, caused him to be regarded as a very capital master.

15, 1582. The Gregorian style was received at Paris, by taking off ten days; and adopted at London September 2, 1752, by retrenching eleven days from the calendar. This regulation was established by an Act of Parliament, which enacted that all kinds of writings should bear date according to the new method of supputation, and that all courts and meetings, feasts, fasts, &c. should be held and observed accordingly.

To preserve the calendar in the same regular course for the future, there are certain years called leap-years, consisting of 366 days, introduced every fourth year, to recover the six hours which the sun spends in his course each year, beyond the 365 days ordinarily allowed for that purpose.

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Provision is also made for the 44 minutes which the *Bissextile* or *Leap-Year* adds more than the sun spends in returning to the same point of the zodiac. See the Cyclopædia, Art. Calendar, Style, and Bissextile.

STYLE, in chronology, denotes a particular manner of accounting time with regard to the retrenchment of ten days from the calendar, in the reformation thereof made under Pope Gregory XIII. in the year 1582. Style is either *old* or *new*. The *old style*, called also the Julian, from its reformation by Julius Cæsar, about 42 years B. C. agrees with the Julian year, which contains 365 days 6 hours.

The Gregorian, or *new style*, corresponds with the true solar year, which contains only 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.

In the year of Christ 200, there was no difference of styles, but now there has arisen a difference of 11 days between the old and the new style, the latter being so much before hand with the former: so that when a person using the old style dates the 21st of May, those who employ the new, reckon the 10th. From this variation in the computation of time, we may easily account for the difference of many dates concerning historical facts and biographical notices:

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*e. g.* Some historians inform us, that Henry IV. of France was assassinated May 3, others the 14th; some biographers date the birth of Thomson on the 11th, others on the 22d of September.

16, 1653. Cromwell was declared Protector of England, &c.

— 1657. Sir John Reynolds, with the whole ship's company, was cast away upon the Godwin Sands\*, as he was coming from Holland to England.

— 1798. Expired, at Downing, his seat in Flintshire, in his 73d year, THOMAS PENNANT, who happily intermingled activity abroad with industry in the closet, and who employed that leisure, which an independent fortune bestowed upon him, in cultivating the character, and meriting the reputation, of an enlightened antiquarian and of an indefatigable naturalist. By his accurate and elaborate works on British and Indian Zoology, he distinguished himself still more, than by the minute, and frequently curious, information, contained in his Account of London, and in his Tours in England, in Scotland, and in Wales. He will long be remembered, with gratitude, by the lovers of nature and of science.

\* See Arith. Quest.



Mr. Pennant's literary character has, indeed, not only been many years established in the opinion of the public, but recently displayed by himself in a pleasing publication\*, from which, it has been remarked, may also be collected matters yet more interesting to society. In this entertaining performance we view, say the conductors of a literary Journal†, Mr. Pennant in the light of an honest and useful magistrate, of a free spirit, among his Welsh neighbours; and we see him as a kind master to his dependents, whose services and merits he acknowledges with becoming liberality. The grateful affection expressed in a monumental inscription over Lewis Gold, an old servant, attracts particular notice, when combined with the style in which he mentions other confidential servants then living, as we understand from the whole, that Mr. Pennant was not one who withheld his generous attentions till the objects of his regard were unable to receive the benefit of them. A good master will retain none but good servants; and when these characters meet,

\* The Literary Life of the late Thomas Pennant, Esq. By himself. Published in 1793.

† Month. Rev. vol. iv. p. 57.

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they naturally find out the value of each other.

17, 1688. The Prince of Orange's forces took possession of all the posts about Whitehall and St. James's; and James II. was ordered to depart for Ham, a feat of the Dukes of Lauderdale's; but he desired permission to retire to Rochester, whither he was conducted by a Dutch guard, and whence, a few days after, he made his escape to France.

— 1788. The Russians took Oczakow, a town and fortress lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in New Russia, or the government of Catherinenslaf. It is seated at the mouth of the river Dnieper, W. of Cherson, and N. by E. of Constantinople.

18, 1688. The Prince of Orange arrived at St. James's, where he received the congratulations of the nobility and persons of quality.

19, 1793. Toulon was recaptured by the French. See August 28, 1793. The only thing, says an ingenious traveller, which the English have to console them under the loss of Toulon, is, that upon the best calculation it cost, while in their possession, from £20,000 to £25,000 per day. See an entertaining work entitled "Sketches and Observations, made on a Tour through  
" various

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“ various Parts of Europe in the Years  
 “ 1792, 1793, and 1794.” Printed for  
 T. Conder, Bucklersbury.

20, 1697. Died the most benevolent THOMAS  
 FIRMIN, who was born at Ipswich, in  
 Suffolk, in 1632. See Arith. Quest. for  
 some particulars concerning this God-like  
 man.

“ In misery’s darkest cavern known,  
 “ His useful care was ever nigh,  
 “ Where hopeless Anguish pour’d his groan,  
 “ And lonely Want retir’d to die.”

22, 1790. ISMAEL, a strong town of Bessarabia,  
 in Turkey in Europe, was taken by storm  
 by the Russians. These merciless russians,  
 deaf to the cries of age or innocence, and  
 utterly callous to the “ compunctious visit-  
 “ ings of nature,” massacred the garrison,  
 consisting of 30,000 men (whose bravery  
 merited, and would have received from  
 any but a brutal foe, the highest honour)  
 in cold blood. The place itself was also  
 abandoned to the ferocious soldiery, and  
 soon became a perfect Aceldama. See Praga,  
 November 8, 1794.

23, 1553. The Duke of Guise, an imperious,  
 turbulent, and seditious subject of Henry III.  
 of France, was privately assassinated at Blois,

now

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now in the Department of Loire and Cher, by order of that monarch. His brother, the Cardinal, shared the same fate the next day. Blois was the natal place of the amiable Louis XII. See January 1, 1515.

23, 1688. JAMES II. escaped from Rochester, and arrived safely at Ambleuse, now in the Department of the Straits of Calais, France, whence he hastened to St. Germain's, where he was received by Louis XIV. with the highest generosity, sympathy, and regard.

— 1798. News arrived in London of our having captured the island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean; an event which was immediately announced to the public by the firing of the Park and Tower guns.

MAJORCA and MINORCA were called by the Greeks *Balearides*, and by the Latins *Baleares*, from the dexterity of the inhabitants at slinging. The boys are said to have been trained to this art by their mothers, who used to suspend the breakfast of their sons on the top of a pole, and to let them remain fasting till they struck it down with a stone from a sling, an exercise which the *Minorcans* excel in to this day.

The English took Minorca from the Spaniards in 1708; it surrendered to the French



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French in 1756, but was restored to the English by the peace of Paris in 1763. In 1782 it was taken by the Duke de Crillon, with an army composed of French and Spaniards, and was confirmed to Spain by the peace of 1783.

Port Mahon\*, in this island, is esteemed one of the most commodious harbours in Europe. It is defended by the castle of St. Philip†.

The principal productions of Minorca are salt, wine, honey, wax, wool, capers, cotton, and olives: but the inhabitants are obliged to import their chief necessaries, as corn, beef, brandy, tobacco, linen, stuffs, &c.

24, 1460. Was fought the battle of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in which 3,000 Yorkists and the Duke of York were slain.

— 1525. Expired at Cochin§, VASCO DE GAMA, a Portuguese admiral, celebrated

\* Mahon gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Stanhope. When the island was captured in 1708, the fleet was commanded by Sir John Leake, and the army by Lieutenant-General Stanhope. See July 1, 1691, and August 1, 1798.

† It was for not relieving this fortress in 1756, that the ill-fated Admiral Byng suffered death. See March 14, 1757.

§ Cochin is a sea-port of Hindoostan, on the Malabar coast, 120 miles S. by E. of Calicut, and belongs now to the Dutch.

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for his discovery of the way to the East-Indies by *the Cape of Good Hope*, a name which he gave to the southmost point of Africa. He was sent to India by King Emanuel in 1497, and, in 1498, he landed at Calicut, which was then the capital of the Zamorin, or Emperor of that part of India, and the most flourishing city on the Malabar coast, though it is now greatly decayed. Gama, after visiting several parts of India, returned to Portugal in 1502, and sailed thither again with thirteen vessels richly laden. He was made viceroy of the Indies by John III. Alphonso de Albuquerque, who succeeded de Gama, carried the fame of his own name to the remotest parts of the East: but the ambitious tyrant Philip II. king of Spain, annexing Portugal, in 1578, to his own dominions by force of arms, put a stop to all further discoveries of the Portuguese; and the Dutch afterwards became masters of some of their most valuable acquisitions.

- 25, THE NATIVITY. This word denotes the day of one's birth, but is chiefly used in speaking of saints; and when we say emphatically, "the Nativity," it is understood of that of Jesus Christ, or the feast of Christmas. It may, however, be just remarked,  
before

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before we dismiss this subject, that several learned commentators have contended, that our Saviour could not have been born in the month of December, as it is not probable, they maintain, that the flocks should have been exposed to the coldness of winter nights in the climate of Judea, where, as Dr. Shaw has shewn, they were so very unwholesome\*. Indeed, there is strong reason to consider the common calculation respecting the time of Christ's nativity to be ill founded. But as the precise time of the year wherein our Saviour was born is not a matter of great importance, it is no where mentioned in the New Testament, which was written to bring men to the fear and worship of one God, and the practice of righteousness, and not to satisfy their curiosity in matters of little significance. Some eminent writers have advanced very considerable arguments to prove that Christ was born in the spring: others are inclined to place his birth in September; and with these last the circumstance of the shepherds lying out in the fields on the night of the nativity† seems best to coincide; which

\* Travels, p. 397.

† Luke ii. 8.

would

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would have been exceedingly improper in December.

- 25, 1642. Sir ISAAC NEWTON was born at Woolstrobe, near Grantham, in the county of Lincoln. He received the early part of his education at Grantham, and completed his studies at Cambridge, where the rapidity of his progress in mathematical knowledge was truly astonishing. He perceived the theorems and problems of Euclid, as it were by intuition. At the age of twenty-four, he had laid the foundation of his most important discoveries. He was the first who gave a rational account of the laws which regulate the motion of the planets, on the principles of the attraction of gravitation :

All intellectual eye, our solar round  
First gazing thro', he, by the blended power  
Of gravitation and projection, saw  
The whole in silent harmony revolve.

THOMSON.

NEWTON first discovered the heterogeneous mixture of light, and the production of colours arising from it.

Even light itself, which every thing displays,  
Shone undiscover'd, till his brighter mind  
Untwisted all the shining robe of day ;

And,



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And, from the whitening, undistinguish'd blaze,  
Collecting every ray into his kind,  
To the charm'd eye educ'd the gorgeous train  
Of parent colours.

THOMSON\*.

As it is not within the plan of this epitome even to mention all the works of such a man as Newton; we shall conclude this brief sketch by observing, that as a philosopher and mathematician, he is generally allowed to have been one of the greatest geniuses that ever appeared in the world; and that he not only enlightened mankind by his talents, but bettered them by his amiable qualities: *He was as remarkable for his modesty, as for the superiority of his genius.*

Newton received in his life-time the honour due to his singular merit. In 1703 he was elected president of the Royal Society; in 1705 he was knighted by Queen Anne. In 1669, he was made master of the mint, which place, together with the presidency of the Royal Society, he held till his death in 1726. His funeral was celebrated with great magnificence; the

\* We recommend to the perusal of our young readers Thomson's "Poem on the Death of Newton," as containing an enumeration of his principal philosophical labours, delivered in elegant language and the most precise terms.

chancellor

DEC.

chancellor and five other peers supported the pall. He was interred in Westminster-Abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory. The following is a translation of the epitaph designed by Pope for Sir Isaac Newton :

Nature and all her works lay hid in night,  
GOD said, " Let *Newton* be!" and all was light.

- 25, 1676. Died Sir Matthew Hale, a most learned and upright lawyer, and chief justice of the King's-Bench, born at Aldersly in Gloucestershire, November 1, 1600. While educating at Oxford, he fell into many levities and extravagances; but at length resolved upon the study of the law, and was admitted of Lincoln's-Inn, where he became as grave as he had before been gay. He studied at the rate of 16 hours a day, and his attainments were wonderful; for he had, beside his peculiar profession, a considerable knowledge in the civil law; in the mathematics; physic and surgery; the various branches of philosophical learning; but, above all, divinity seems to have been his chief study. His principal works are on law, morality, divinity, and physic; on the former subject the most esteemed are, his " History of the " Common Law," and " Pleas of the " Crown."

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25, 1720.

DEC.

25, 1720. Was born, at Chichester, William Collins, a celebrated votary of the muses \*. While at Magdalen-College, Oxford, he published four *Persian* (or, as they have since been termed, Oriental) *Eclogues*, which have not been equalled by any Pastorals in the English language. He published also, the beautiful *Ode on the Passions*, and some other poems; the sale of which being by no means successful, he burnt the remaining copies in indignation. Being of a liberal spirit, and having small resources, expectation, dissipation, and distress, threw him into a nervous disorder and impaired his understanding; so that when an uncle left him a considerable fortune, the opportunity of enjoying it was over. He died in 1756, in a very unhappy state of mind. Beside the works which he actually published, he designed several others; but his great foible was irresolution. He published proposals for a "History of the Revival of Learning," and planned several tragedies; but he only proposed and planned. Candour induces us to suppose, that the frequent calls of immediate necessity often broke his schemes, and prevented him from pursuing any settled purpose.

\* See Exercises on the Globes, Art. Pegasus.

DEC.

25, 1758. Died James Hervey, a divine of exemplary virtue, great learning, and sincere piety, born at Hardingstone, in Northamptonshire, in 1714. He succeeded his father, 1750, in the livings of Weston-Favell and Collingtree. The beneficence of Mr. Hervey was remarkable. The whole of the vast profits upon his very popular and excellent "Meditations\*," he gave in charity; saying, that as PROVIDENCE had blessed his attempt, he thought himself bound to relieve his fellow-creatures with it. It was always his desire to die just even with the world, and to be (as he called it) his own executor. His fund almost expired with his life; what little remained he desired might be given in warm clothing to the poor in that severe season (Christmas). His principal writings (beside the "Meditations") are, "Theron and Aspasio," a series of Dialogues and Letters on the most important Subjects; some Sermons, and other tracts.

26, 1715. The PRETENDER landed at Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. See Feb. 4, 1716, and Arith. Quest.

26, 1780. Died John Fothergill, an eminent Quaker physician, born at Carr-End, in Yorkshire, 1712. He studied physic at

\* See April 12, 1765.



DEC.

Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree. He afterwards travelled, and became a member of the Royal-Medical-Society at Paris. Returning to London, he was associated in the Royal and Antiquarian-Societies. In 1762 he established a botanic garden (the second in Europe, Kew being the first) at Upton in Essex. Dr. Fothergill died worth £80,000. His public benefactions, his encouragement of science, the instances of his attention to the health, the police, the convenience of the metropolis, &c. are too numerous to specify; and his great medical skill too well known to require remark.

27, 1571. Was born at Wiel, near Wirtemberg, in Germany, JOHN KEPLER, one of the greatest philosophers that ever lived, and whom some regard as the discoverer of the true system of the world. He died in poverty, November 15, 1631, at Ratibon, whither he had gone to solicit the arrears of his pension, which had been very ill paid: thus did this eminently great and good man leave nothing to his wife and children but the remembrance of his talents and virtues.

27, 1784. On this day expired PRINCE LEE BOO, a most amiable character, combining sweetness of manners, delicacy of sentiment, fortitude,

DEC.

fortitude, an ardent curiosity, steady application, retentive memory, sound judgment, and enlarged patriotic views. In short, from the account given of this accomplished youth by Mr. Keate, it is scarcely possible to conceive a more amiable human being than Lee Boo, the second son of Abba Thulle, king of the Pelew-Islands. His father committed him to Captain Wilson's care\*, with the noblest confidence that in a few years his son would be restored to him fraught with that useful knowledge which he was convinced the Europeans possessed, and which might enable him to render the most beneficial services to his countrymen. Lee Boo arrived in England, made a rapid progress in the elementary parts of learning, and was daily increasing his stock of general knowledge, in which honourable career he received every assistance and encouragement from his attentive and generous guardian. This engaging youth, loving and being beloved by every one, whose grateful heart felt the warmest gratitude for the kind treatment he received, though perfectly contented in his situation, yet never abated his attention to his father, his friends, or his country; to serve which all his acquisitions

\* See August 9, 1783.

DEC.

were directed : this paragon of Indians was suddenly brought to a premature death by the small-pox. The disease was uncommonly malignant, and his conflict in dying very great, but composure and fortitude never forsook him.

The East-India Company ordered LEE BOO to be buried in Rotherhithe church-yard, with every possible mark of respect ; and soon after caused a tomb-stone to be erected with this inscription :

To the Memory  
Of Prince LEE BOO,  
A Native of the Pelew or Palos Islands ;  
And Son to Abba Thulle, Rupack or King  
Of the Island Cooroora \* ;  
Who departed this Life on the 27th of Dec. 1784,  
Aged 20 Years :  
This Stone is inscribed,  
By the Honourable United East-India Company,  
As a Testimony of Esteem  
For the Humane and Kind Treatment  
Afforded by his Father to the Crew of their Ship,  
The Antelope, Capt. WILSON,  
Which was wrecked off that Island  
In the Night of the 9th of August 1783.  
Stop, Reader, stop ! Let Nature claim a Tear ;  
A Prince of mine, LEE BOO lies bury'd here.

\* Cooroora is the proper name of the island, of which Pelew is the capital town.

DEC.

27, 1797. Expired, at his daughter's house in Grosvenor-Square, JOHN WILKES, in the 73d year of his age : a man, who, with all his faults, possessed something more than the *vapour* of patriotism ; he could face poverty and banishment, despise a jail, resist corruption, attack and overcome tyranny. Had his existence, however, ceased at the close of the American war, his memory would have been more respected ; for he outlived his reputation, and at his demise was nearly forgotten ; yet his name will be connected with our history ; and if he does not occupy the chief place, a niche, at least, will be tenanted by him in the Temple of Fame.

28. **CHILDREMAS-DAY.** This is also called Innocents-Day, an anniversary feast of the church, held in memory of the children massacred by order of Herod, at Bethlehem.

There Herod's vengeful arm in infant blood  
Drench'd his wide-wafting sword : with rueful  
                shriek

The childless parent wander'd Rama's streets.

ZOUCH.

The foul-piercing agony of maternal affection on this direful occasion is thus portrayed by Shakespeare :



DEC.

The mad mothers with their howls 'confus'd  
Did break the clouds, at Herod's bloody-hunting  
Slaughtermen.

The present scene not being a state of retribution, it would be highly irrational to expect that the SUPREME BEING should animadvert on all the excesses of mankind; yet, that he sometimes takes vindictory notice of human enormities is evidently discernible, particularly in the punishment of tyrants and persecutors: a sentiment eminently illustrated in the terrible exit of the execrable tyrant HEROD, who died in exquisite torments, *eaten of worms*; so remarkably did GOD make this brutal infanticide a *terror to himself*, as well as to all about him.

28, 1694. Queen Mary, eldest daughter of James II. and consort of William III. died of the small-pox at Kensington, in the 33d year of her age, and the 6th of her reign. In her, the arts lost a protectress, and the unfortunate a mother.

29, 1171. THOMAS A BECKET, Archbishop of Canterbury, memorable only for his pride, insolence, and ingratitude to Henry II. was murdered in the cathedral at Canterbury.

— 1680. LORD STAFFORD, who had been convicted of high-treason as a conspirator in  
the

DEC.

the Popish plot, was beheaded. He made, on the scaffold, the most earnest asseverations and protestations of his innocence. This plot is said to have been contrived by the Catholics to assassinate Charles II. concerning which, even moderate historians have affirmed, that some circumstances were true, though some were added, and others much magnified. Rapin says, that the Popish plot united in one conspiracy three particular designs: to kill the King; to subvert the Government; and to extirpate the Protestant religion. Vol. xi. p. 466, &c.

- 30, 1691. Died Robert Boyle, a celebrated philosopher and chemist, and an excellent man, born at Lismore, in Ireland, January 25, 1626-7. He was the seventh son and fourteenth child of Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork. To this great man we owe the invention of the air-pump, and innumerable other useful discoveries in experimental philosophy; and many works of his on that subject are published, which will always be held in the highest esteem. King Charles II. King James, and King William, used to converse with him in the greatest familiarity. His discourse "Of the high Veneration Man's Intellect owes to God," is the most esteemed of his theological tracts.

30, 1765.

DEC.

30, 1765. The PRETENDER\* died at Rome: his son, usually styled The Young PRETENDER, expired in the same city in 1788: his obsequies were solemnized at his Cardinal brother's bishopric at Fiescati, where that Prelate, the only branch of the expelled Stuart family then remaining, officiated as principal mourner; and he himself has since paid the great debt of nature: he was styled Cardinal York. There is not, perhaps, a family to be met with in the history of any country whose misfortunes afford so striking a memento of the "sad vicissitude of mundane things," as does that of the Stuart race. James I. (of Scotland) after being eighteen years prisoner in England, was assassinated, with his wife, by his subjects; James II. his son, was killed, in his 29th year, fighting against the English; James III. put in prison by his people, was killed by the revolvers in battle; James IV. perished in an engagement with the English at Flodden†; Mary, his grand-daughter was beheaded‡; Charles I. grandson of Mary, lost his head on a scaffold||; and James II.

\* See December 4, 1745.

† See September 9, 1513.

‡ See February 7, 1687.

|| See January 30, 1649.

his

DEC.

his son, was driven from his kingdom, and died in exile \*.

31, 1668. Herman Boerhaave was born at Voorhout, a village near Leyden in Holland.

— 1797. Official information was received in England of the accession of Frederick III. to the throne of Prussia.

\* See September 16, 1701.

APPENDIX.



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## APPENDIX.

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JAN.  
8, 1642. **E**XPIRED the celebrated GALILEO,  
who was born at Pisa in Italy, in 1564.  
He was the author of several noble and  
useful discoveries in astronomy, geometry,  
and mechanics; and was the first person  
who improved telescopes so as to answer  
astronomical purposes. To him the sub-  
sequent lines allude :

The moon, whose orb  
Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views  
At evening from the top of Fesolé,  
Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,  
Rivers or mountains on her spotty globe.

MILTON.

9, 1778. The London subscription for the  
American prisoners confined at Portsmouth  
amounted to £3,700. The Lords of the  
Admiralty expressed their approbation of  
the humane motives of the subscribers.

12, 1519.

JAN.

12, 1519. Expired MAXIMILIAN I. Emperor of Germany, whose death, as it left vacant the first station among Christian princes, set the passions of men in agitation, and proved a kind of æra in the general system of Europe. Charles, King of Spain, and Francis, King of France, immediately declared themselves candidates for the Imperial crown, and employed every expedient of money or intrigue, which promised them success in so great a point of ambition. Our Henry VIII. also was encouraged to advance his pretensions, but he found the votes of the electors already engaged. CHARLES was, at length, the successful candidate, and thus became possessed of a greater and more extensive empire than any known in Europe since that of the Romans.

25, 1776. The American Congress ordered a monument to be erected, with an inscription, sacred to the memory of their General RICHARD MONTGOMERY, expressive of his amiable character and heroic achievements. He was killed December 31, 1775, in attempting to take Quebec by a *coup de main*. See September 13, 1759.

26, 1799. The King and Queen of Naples landed at Palermo in Sicily, having been driven from Naples by the French, who took possession

JAN.

possession of that beautiful city on the 24th of this month.

- 27, 1795. A proclamation was issued at the HAGUE, by the States-General of the United Provinces, demanding an immediate supply of provisions and clothes for the French troops. The full value of the claim was estimated at £1,403,054 sterling. The French had been in the country but a few days when this enormous demand was made. See January 15, 1795.

- 29, 1795. The Turkish ambassador made his public entry into London from Chelsea-Hospital. The order of the procession was magnificent, and the concourse of spectators very numerous.

FEB.

- 21, 1797. The island of Trinidad, in the West-Indies, was taken by the English, who also captured two and burnt three Spanish ships in the harbour.

- 22, 1794. CARRIERE, having returned from his mission into the rebellious departments, made a general report of the war of LA VENDEE. In August 1793, the rebels amounted to 150,000, but the victories of Mortagne and Cholet were very fatal to them; their General acknowledged that they lost 20,000 men

FEB.

men at the battle of Mortagne. See April 29, 1793. Appendix.

22, 1797. Twelve hundred French troops landed at Fishguard-Bay, in Pembrokehire, and on the 24th surrendered themselves prisoners at discretion.

26, 1797. An order of Council was issued prohibiting the BANK OF ENGLAND from continuing to pay in specie.

The centre, and the building behind, of this noble edifice, were founded in the year 1733. Before that period the business was transacted at Grocers-Hall. Of late two wings of uncommon elegance, designed by the late Sir Robert Taylor, have been added. This palladium of our country was, in 1780, saved from the fury of an infamous mob\* by the virtue of its citizens, who formed suddenly a volunteer company, and overawed the miscreants; while the chief magistrate skulked trembling in his Mansion-House, and left his important charge to its fate.

The plan of the BANK OF ENGLAND was formed in the year 1693, by WILLIAM PATERSON, merchant, a native of Scotland.

\* See June 6, 1780.

MAR. 4,



## MAR.

- 4, 1776. The Americans prepared to take possession of the heights adjacent to Boston.
- 7, 1797. Twenty-Shilling Notes were issued by the Bank of England. See February 26, 1797. Appendix.
- 13, 1776. Some British soldiers and sailors plundered the shops of the Bostonians, though expressly forbidden in orders, and the guilty threatened with death if detected.
- 17, 1776. The British troops evacuated Boston, the capital of New England.
- 23, 1794. The Russian troops evacuated Warsaw, the chief city of Poland, and General Kosciusko took possession of it. See Oct. 10, 1794, and Nov. 8, 1794.

## APRIL.

- 15, 1777. THOMAS PAINE was elected secretary to the American Congress, in consequence of his having written a celebrated pamphlet entitled "COMMON SENSE."
- 29, 1793. Alarming accounts of the successes of the insurgents in La Vendée, and the departments of Mayenne and Loire, were given in the Convention, by deputies from those departments.

General Charette, the famous chief of the Royalists in La Vendée, was taken prisoner by a party of the Republican troops, and shot, March 18, 1796.

JUNE 5,

JUNE

- 5, 1795. A dreadful fire happened at Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, which destroyed 1,363 houses, several churches, and many public buildings. See April 28, 1772.

JULY

- 2, 1794. A riot broke out at Barcelona, in Catalonia, Spain, in which about 200 persons were killed. Barcelona is a place of considerable trade; its knives, blankets, and handkerchiefs are in great repute, and the natives make curious works in glass.
- 3, 1776. The Massachusetts's assembly voted unanimously to join Congress in declaring the colonies independent.
- 4, 1780. Admiral Geary fell in with a rich convoy from Port au Prince, in the island of St. Domingo, in the West-Indies, and captured twelve merchantmen.
- 13, 1793. The French Deputy MARAT was assassinated at Paris by Charlotte Cordé, for which she was executed on the 17th of the same month, and met her fate in the most heroic manner. Her last words were, "'Tis  
" guilt makes shame, and not the scaffold."

SEPT.

- 10, 1796. The French army of Italy pursued the Austrians to Bassano, and in the course of six days General Buonaparte took 16,000 prisoners, together with an immense number

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of

## SEPT.

of cannon, and a proportionate quantity of ammunition and stores. See June 11, 1798.

26, 1777. Sir William Howe made his triumphal entry into Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsylvania.

— 1792. On the eve of this day ROBERSPIERRE and MARAT were accused in the Convention of having excited the people to murder, with an intention of aspiring to a dictatorship or triumvirate. The sanguinary tyrant Roberespierre was put to death August 28, 1794. See July 13, 1793. Appendix.

## OCT.

4, 1792. WORMS, a strong city in Germany, was captured by the French army commanded by General Custine, who being afterwards convicted of betraying the Republic, was guillotined at Paris, August 28, 1793.

The Austrians got possession of Worms again, but it was re-taken by the French Oct. 18, 1794.

5, 1793. The Committee of Public Instruction presented to the Convention the new FRENCH CALENDAR, a brief account of which is given at the conclusion of our article MONTH, in a subsequent part of this work.

6, 1794. The Committee of Public Safety announced to the Convention that the French army

OCT.

army had gained a complete victory over the Austrians, 5,000 of whom were slain in the engagement, near Juliers in Germany. The surrender of that city, which is situated adjacent to Cologne, was the result of the victory.

- 24, 1796. The Council of Ancients received a message from the Directory, announcing that the English Viceroy Sir Gilbert Elliott, had hastily evacuated the island of Corsica in the Mediterranean. The Corsicans had accepted a new constitution, and acknowledged the King of Great-Britain as King of Corsica on the 21st of June 1794.

NOV.

- 10, 1792. A decree of accusation was passed against General Montesquieu, commander of the Alpine army.

DEC.

21. Is the astronomical commencement of the winter quarter, in the northern hemisphere.



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# OF TIME.

**T**IME is a succession of phenomena in the universe, or a mode of duration marked by certain periods or measures, chiefly by the motion and revolution of the sun. The general idea which time gives in every thing to which it is applied, is that of limited duration.

Time's like a fashionable host,  
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand.  
SHAKESPEARE.

Time, applied  
To motion, measures all things durable  
By present, past, and future.  
MILTON.

The parts into which time is distinguished are  
SECONDS OR MOMENTS, MINUTES, HOURS, DAYS,  
WEEKS, MONTHS, and YEARS.

A MOMENT (sixty of which make a minute) is  
an indivisible particle of time.

While I a moment name, a moment's past;  
I'm nearer death in this verse than the last;  
What then is to be done? Be wise with speed;  
A fool at forty is a fool indeed.  
YOUNG.

Moments seize;  
Heav'n's on their wing; a moment we may wish,  
When worlds want wealth to buy.  
YOUNG.

A MINUTE

A MINUTE is the 60th part of an hour.

See the minutes, how they run :  
How many make the hour full complete.

SHAKESPEARE.

It also means any small space of time.

Gods ! that the world should turn  
On minutes and on moments.

DENHAM.

An HOUR is the 24th part of a natural day, or  
the space of sixty minutes.

How many hours bring about the day,  
How many days will finish up the year.

SHAKESPEARE.

A DAY is either natural or artificial. A natural  
day is the time from noon to noon, or from mid-  
night to midnight ; 365 of these make a year. An  
artificial day is the time between the rising and  
setting of the sun.

Of night impatient, we demand the day ;  
The day arrives, then for the night we pray :  
The night and day successive come and go,  
Our lasting pains no interruption know.

BLACKMORE.

The artificial days are always unequal to all  
persons that are not situated under the equator,  
except when the sun is in the equinoctial points  
ARIES and LIBRA, which happens, according to



our way of reckoning, about the 21st of March, and the 22d of September; at those times the sun rises at six and sets at six to all the inhabitants of the earth. These days are therefore called the EQUINOXES, or EQUINOCTIAL DAYS; the first of which is called the Vernal Equinox, and the latter is denominated the Autumnal Equinox.

A WEEK is a division of time comprising seven days. The origin of this division of weeks, or of computing time by sevenths, is greatly controverted. Some will have it to take its rise from the four quarters or intervals of the moon, between her changes of phases, which being about seven days distant, gave occasion to the division. Be this as it will, the division is certainly very ancient. The Syrians, Egyptians, and most of the oriental nations, appear to have used it from all antiquity: though it did not get footing in the West till Christianity brought it in: the Romans reckoned their days not by sevenths, but by ninths; and the ancient Greeks by decads, or tenths, a mode of calculation recently adopted by the French\*.

The Jews divided their time by weeks, but it was upon a different principle from the other Eastern nations. God himself having appointed them to work six days and to rest the seventh, in order to keep up the sense and remembrance of the creation;

\* See French Months.

which

which being effected in six days, he rested the seventh.

Some authors suppose that the use of weeks among the other Eastern nations proceeded from the Jews; others maintain that the septenary division of days among the Heathens of the East, was a remain of the tradition of the creation; and others again imagine it to have been derived from the Egyptians.

The days of the week were denominated by the Jews, from the order of their succession from the sabbath. Thus, the next day after the sabbath, they called the *first* of the sabbath; the next, the *second* of the sabbath; and so of the rest; except the sixth, which they call *parascere*, or preparation of the sabbath.

The like method is still kept up by the Christian Arabs, Persians, Ethiopians, &c. The ancient Heathens denominated the days of the week from the seven planets; which names are still generally retained among the Christians of the West.

SUNDAY, from sun and day, was thus denominated by our idolatrous ancestors, because set apart for the worship of the sun. It is now more properly called the Lord's day, because kept as a feast in memory of our Lord's resurrection on this day; and sabbath-day, because substituted under the new law in the place of the sabbath in the old law. Sabbath is an Hebrew word, signifying cessation or rest. It was the seventh day of the week,

held as a feast among the Jews, in memory of God's resting on the seventh\* day of the creation. It was appointed from the beginning by God himself, Gen. ii. 2, 3. and was set apart from works of labour, and to be employed in public worship and acts of charity.

Here ev'ry day was sabbath : only free  
From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,  
Such as the Jews from servile toil releas't,  
Where works of mercy were a part of rest.

DRYDEN.

The Jews still observe Saturday, or the seventh day of the week, as their sabbath, being that appointed in the fourth commandment under the law.

The appointment of a sabbath is a most wise designation of time for the recruiting of our strength, for maintaining a sense of the great benefits we have received from God, and for inculcating a spiritual temper of mind: to prevent our bodies from being too much fatigued and wasted, and our minds too long engaged about the concerns of this transitory world. It is however greatly to

\* It is very remarkable, that the Heathen nations, who can be supposed to have had no knowledge of the law or history of Moses, accounted one day of the seven more sacred than the rest. Hesiod styles the seventh day, "The illustrious light of the sun;" and Homer says, "Then came the seventh day, which is sacred or holy."

be

be lamented, that notwithstanding the wisdom and benevolence of this injunction, there are too many

Whose ardent labours for the toys they seek,  
Join night to day, and Sunday to the week.

YOUNG.

MONDAY, the second day of the week, is so called as being anciently sacred to the moon;  
*q. d.* moon-day.

TUESDAY, the third day of the week, is by some said to be derived from a Saxon word denoting the god Mars; according to others from Tuisco, or Tuisto, a celebrated person or deified hero among the Saxons, mentioned by Tacitus. He gave them laws, polished them, established religious ceremonies among them, and obtained such a high degree of reputation, that after his death they ranked him among the gods.

WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of the week, was formerly consecrated by the inhabitants of the northern nations to Woden or Odin, who being reputed the author of magic and inventor of all the arts, was thought to answer to the Mercury of the Greeks and Romans, in honour of whom they called the same day *dies Mercurii*.

THURSDAY, the fifth day of the week, is derived from THOR, a deified hero worshipped by the ancient inhabitants of the northern nations, particularly by the Scandinavians and Celts. The authority  
of



of this deity extended over the winds and seasons, and especially over thunder and lightning. He is said to have been the most valiant of the sons of Odin. This day, which was consecrated to Thor, still retains his name in the Danish, Swedish, and Low-Dutch languages, as well as in the English. Thursday or Thorfsday has been rendered into Latin by *dies Jovis*, or *Jupiter's day*; for this deity, according to the ideas of the Romans, was the god of thunder.

FRIDAY, the sixth day of the week, is so named from Freya, or Friga, a goddess worshipped by the Saxons on this day.

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,  
And seldom shall we see a Friday clear.

DRYDEN.

Friga was the wife of Thor, and the goddess of peace, fertility, and riches. Thor, Friga, and Odin, composed the court or supreme council of the gods, and were the principal objects of the worship and veneration of all the Scandinavians, or ancient inhabitants of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

Friday is a fast-day in the church of England, in memory of our Saviour's crucifixion\*, unless Christmas-Day happens to fall on Friday, which is always a festival.

\* See April 3, 33.

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, the seventh or last day of the week, is so called, as some have supposed, from the idol Seater, worshipped on this day by the ancient Saxons; though others, with more probability, assert that it is derived from the planet Saturn, *dies Saturni*. Some indeed maintain, that the Saturn of the Latins and the Seater of the Saxons are the same.

A MONTH is the twelfth part of the year, or a space of time measured either by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon, in her course round the earth, comes to the same point: the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiac: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap-year of twenty-nine. The number of days in each month may be known by the following lines:

Thirty days hath September,  
April, June, and November;  
February hath twenty-eight alone,  
And all the rest have thirty-one.

The ancient Hebrews had no particular names to express their months; they said, the first, second, third, and so on; as that very respectable class of people called *friends* do in the present day.

The

The names of the months were various in different parts of Greece. The Roman months were the same as those now in use among most of the Europeans, viz. January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December.

JANUARY, the first month of the year, received its name from Janus, one of the Roman divinities\*, to whom it was, among that people, consecrated. Janus is painted with two faces, because, say some, on the one side, the first day of January looked towards the new year, and, on the other, towards the old one. According to others, the two faces of Janus signify Providence. Artists represent January clad in white, the colour of the earth at this time, blowing his nails. The beauty of a country all clothed in new fallen snow is delineated by Thomson in his usual happy manner :

The cherish'd fields

Put on their winter robe of purest white.

'Tis brightness all : save where the new snow melts

Along the mazy current. Low the woods

Bow their hoar head ; and ere the languid sun

Faint from the West emits his evening ray,

Earth's universal face, deep-hid and chill,

Is one wide dazzling waste, that buries deep

The works of man.

\* See Arith. Quest.

January and February were introduced into the year by Numa Pompilius; Romulus's year beginning in the month of March.

The ancient Christians fasted on the first day of January, by way of opposition to the superstition of the Heathens, who in honour of Janus observed this day with feasting, dancing, masquerades, &c.

FEBRUARY, the second month in the year, is so called from Februa, a feast held therein, in behalf of the MANES of deceased persons, when sacrifices were performed, and the last offices were paid to the shades of the defunct. These sacrifices were intended either to render the infernal gods propitious to the deceased, or designed to appease the deceased themselves, and presented immediately to them as a sort of deities.

The weather in this month is generally subject to great changes: though the cold begins to abate, frost and snow usually return for a time; hence the pointed observation of Shakespeare:

You have such a February face,  
So full of frost, of storm, and cloudiness!

MARCH, the third month of the year, had its name from Mars, the god of war. Accordingly March is drawn by artists in tawny, with a fierce aspect, and a helmet upon his head, to show that this month was dedicated to that god. As it was  
Romulus



Romulus who divided the year into months, so he gave to this, which was the first month among the Romans, the name of his supposed father Mars; though Ovid observes that the people of Italy had the month of March before the time of Romulus, but that they placed it very differently in the calendar.

In England, before the alteration of the style\*, our new year began on the 25th of March; and, in some ecclesiastical computations, that order is still preserved; particularly in reckoning the number of years from the incarnation of our Saviour.

Although we have already mentioned the equinoxes, we shall here remind our young readers that the *vernal equinox* happens in the latter part of this month†. At this time, as well as at the autumnal equinox, we even in England “hear the fearful  
“tempest sing;” and these periods have always been the terror of mariners, and the dread of the inhabitants of particular parts of the globe, especially the West-Indies, where it is not unusual for  
“the hurricane’s tempestuous sweep to ride in-  
“vincible,” when

“Oaks, and pines, and forests are no more.”

APRIL, the fourth month of the year, according to the common computation, but the second accord-

\* See December 15, 1582.

† See the art. Day.

ing to the Roman computation, derived its name from *Aprilis*, of *aperio*, *I open*; because the earth in this month begins to open her bosom for the production of vegetables. On this account artists represent April by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn-buds; in one hand primroses and violets, in the other the sign Taurus, the constellation through which the sun travels in this month:

When daisies pied, and violets blue,  
And lady-smocks all silver-white,  
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue,  
Do paint the meadows much bedight\*.

SHAKESPEARE.

Another pleasing occurrence in this month is the various melody with which the groves are filled, when, as “the poet of the Seasons” expresses it, every copse, and tree, and bush, is prodigal of harmony. Among these the return of “Sweet Philomel” deserves to be particularly noticed:

Now the wise nightingale that leaves her home,  
Pursuing constantly the cheerful spring,  
To foreign groves does her old music bring.

WALLER.

\* An old word signifying to adorn, to dress, to set off. It is now only used in humorous writings.

The maiden fine bedight his love retains,  
And for the village he forsakes the plains.

GAY.

This

This bird, the most famed of the feathered tribe, for the variety, length, and sweetness of its notes, visits England in the beginning of April, and leaves us in August. During its continuance here, its range is confined to a part of this island: it is not found in Scotland, Ireland, or North-Wales, nor in any of the northern counties, except Yorkshire: and it does not migrate so far to the West as Devonshire and Cornwall. It begins its song in the evening and continues it the whole night; hence Milton, in his *Paradise Lost*, aptly terms the nightingale “the night-warbling bird;” and in his poem entitled “*Il Penseroso*,” he thus speaks of this enchanting songstress:

Sweet bird, that shun’st the noise of folly,  
Most musical, most melancholy!  
Thee, chauntress, oft, the woods among  
I woo to hear thy even-song.

A farcaſtic remark of our great bard’s, which we truſt will be received with the allowance uſually granted to poetic licence, ſhall conclude our account of this month:

Men are *April* when they woo, *December*\* when they wed: Maids are *May* when they are maids; but the ſky changes when they are wives.

SHAKESPEARE.

\* See December.

MAY.

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MAY, the fifth month of the year, the confine of spring and summer, received its name, say some, from Romulus, who gave it this appellation in respect to the senators and nobles of his city, who were denominated *majores*; though others suppose it was so called from Maia, the mother of Mercury, to whom they offered sacrifices on the first day of it. In this month the sun enters Gemini; the plants of the earth in general begin to flower; and the orchards in the cider counties display their highest beauty in the delicate bloom of the apple blossoms, exhibiting, as Thomson justly remarks,

One boundless blush, one white-empurpled shower  
Of mingled blossoms.

An unrivalled view of this kind is afforded from the summit of Malvern-Hills, which are alike celebrated for the virtues of the waters\*, the salubrity of the air, the enchanting scenery, and the extensive and variegated prospects which they command†. They are situated in the several counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford.

\* The copious and charming spring called Malvern-Wells, is in the vicinity of the two villages, Great and Little Malvern, about six miles from the city of Worcester.

† These beautiful and admired hills have been recently celebrated in two elegant and nervous poems; one of them written by Dr. Booker, the other by Mr. Cottle; the former is entitled *Malvern*, the latter *Malvern-Hills*.



Exuberant Hereford! whose favour'd plains  
Boast their four harvests in the circling year\*.

Dr. BOOKER'S MALVERN.

May, says Peacham, must be drawn with a sweet  
and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white  
and green, embroidered with daffodils, hawthorns,  
and blue-bottles.

Hail! bounteous May, that dost inspire  
Mirth and youth, and warm desire;  
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,  
Hill and dale do boast thy blessing.

MILTON.

JUNE, the sixth month from January, had its  
name from the Latin *Junius*, which some derive  
à *Junone*: others rather derive it à *junioribus*, this  
being for young people, as the month of May was  
for old ones.

June is drawn by artists in a mantle of dark  
green. This is the season when, as the "poet of  
"the Seasons" happily expresses it,

Heaven descends  
In universal bounty, shedding herbs,  
And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's ample lap.

THOMSON.

\* The hay, the corn, the hop, and the fruit harvests:  
the latter for cider and perry. The natives also eat of the  
wool, the wheat, the wood, and the water of this county.

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During this month the sun enters the sign of Cancer, and on the 21st day happens the *summer solstice*, or longest day.

From the North to call  
Decrepit winter; from the South to bring  
Solstitial summer's heat.

MILTON.

This season of the year is also called Midsummer.

JULY is the seventh month of the year; during which the sun enters Leo. The word is derived from the Latin *Julius*, the surname of C. Cæsar, the dictator, who was born in it. Mark Antony first gave this month the name of *July*, which before was called *Quintilius*, as being the fifth month of the year in the old Roman calendar established by Romulus, which, as we have before observed, began in the month of March. For the same reason August was called *Sextilis*; and September, October, November, and December, still retain the name of their first rank.

On the 3d day of this month the dog-days are commonly supposed to begin\*; when, according to Hippocrates and Pliny, the sea boils, wine turns sour, dogs go mad, the bile is increased and irritated, and all animals decline and languish. These events were imagined to take place in consequence of the heliacal rising of Canicula or the Dog-Star;

\* See an Almanac.

Sirius parch'd with heat  
Solstitial the green herb.

PHILIPS.

But this is a vulgar error\*. July is, however, the hottest month in the year, when, as “the bard of “Ednam” well remarks, the luxury of cooling shades is peculiarly grateful.

Welcome, ye shades! ye bowery thickets hail!  
Ye lofty pines! ye venerable oaks!  
Ye ashes wild, resounding o'er the sleep!  
Delicious is your shelter to the soul,  
As to the hunted hart the fallying spring.

THOMSON.

Artists are recommended by Peacham to draw July in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom sun-burnt.

AUGUST, the eighth month of our year, was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, because, in the same month, he was created consul, thrice triumphed in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of the civil wars. It was before called *Sextilius*, or the sixth from March.

In this month the heart of the English farmer is gladdened by seeing the products of the earth safely housed and beyond the reach of injury.

\* See Exercises on the Globes, Art. Dies Caniculares.

Inwardly

Inwardly smiling, the proud farmer views  
The rising pyramids that grace his yard,  
And counts his large increase; his barns are stor'd  
And groaning saddles bend beneath their load.

SOMERVILLE.

The jovial festival observed at this season cheers  
also the hearts of the laborious peasantry, who, as  
Dryden observes, when

The hay is mow'd, and the corn is reap'd;  
The barns are fill'd, and the hovels heap'd,  
Do merrily roar out harvest-home\*.

SEPTEMBER is the ninth month of the year,  
reckoned from January, and the seventh from  
March, whence its name, viz. from *Septimus*,  
*seventh*.

The Roman senate would have given this month  
the name of Tiberius, but that emperor opposed  
it; the emperor Domitian gave it his own name  
Germanicus; the senate under Antoninus Pius gave  
it that of *Antoninus*; Commodus gave it his surname  
*Herculeus*, and the emperor Tacitus his own name  
*Tacitus*. But these appellations are all gone into  
disuse.

This is, in general, a very pleasant month, the  
distinguishing softness and serenity of Autumn  
prevailing through great part of it; accordingly  
Peacham says September is drawn with a merry and  
cheerful countenance, in a purple robe.

\* See December.



About the close of this month is the principal harvest of apples, when, in Herefordshire, Worcesterhire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire, they are gathered for the cider-making.

Autumn paints

Aufonian\* hills with grapes, whilst English plains  
Blush with pomaceous harvests, breathing sweets.

To the utmost bounds of this  
Wide universe Silurian† cider borne,  
Shall please all tastes, and triumph o'er the vine.

PHILIPS.

On the 22d of this month happens the *autumnal equinox*, at which period the days and nights are equal all over the earth. See the art. Day, and March.

OCTOBER was the eighth month of the year in Romulus's calendar, which the name implies; though the tenth in that of Numà, Julius Cæsar, &c. October has still retained its first name in spite of all the different appellations which the senate and

\* Aufonia was one of the ancient names of Italy, which it received from Aufon the son of Ulysses.

† Siluria comprehended the counties of Hereford and Monmouth. together with the district now called South-Wales. The Silures were a warlike intrepid race, utterly averse to servitude, and famous for their valiant opposition to the Romans. Philips, in his poem called "Cider," has given a very lively picture of Herefordshire.

Roman

Roman emperors would have given it. The senate ordered it to be called *Faustinus*, in honour of *Faustina*, the wife of Antoninus the emperor; Commodus would have had it bear the name of *Invictus*; and Domitian caused it to be denominated *Domitianus*, after his own name. October was sacred to Mars, and under his protection, and to whom a horse, termed *October Equus*, was annually sacrificed in this month, either because the horse is a warlike animal \*, or to punish him for the taking of Troy †. A race was run with chariots, drawn by two horses, previous to the sacrifice, and he that ran quickest was adjudged to be the victim.

October, says Peacham, is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; upon his head is a garland of oak-leaves, in his right hand the sign Scorpio, and in his left a basket of servises.

NOVEMBER is the eleventh month in the Julian year, but the ninth in the year of Romulus; whence its name.

November, says Peacham, is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black upon his head. This month being distinguished by its dreary appearance and the fall of the leaf, has acquired, in the Spectator, the epithet of the *ghomy month of November*. The rapid succession of springing and falling leaves has been thus beautifully applied by Homer :

\* † See Arith. Quest. Art. Horse and Siege of Troy.

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,  
 Now green in youth, now withering on the ground.  
 Another race the following spring supplies,  
 They fall successive, and successive rise:  
 So generations in their course decay,  
 So flourish these, when those are pass'd away.

POPE'S HOMER.

DECEMBER is the last month in the year, but named *December* or the *tenth* month, from *decem*\*, “ten;” because the Romans, as we have had occasion to observe before, began their year in March, in the time of Romulus. The month of December was under the protection of Vesta†. Romulus assigned it 30 days, Numa reduced it to 29, which Julius Cæsar increased to 31.

\* Hence *decempeda*, a ten-foot rod, an instrument used by the ancients in measuring: and *Decemviri*, ten magistrates of absolute authority among the Romans.

† Vesta, the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, was worshipped by the Romans as the patroness of the vestal virgins and the goddesses of fire. Æneas introduced her mysteries into Italy, and Numa built her a temple where no males were permitted to go, and in which a fire was continually kept lighted by a certain number of virgins, who had dedicated themselves to the goddesses. She was represented in a long flowing robe, with a veil on her head, holding in one hand a lamp, or two-ear'd vessel, and in the other a javelin, or sometimes a paladium, because this celebrated statue of Pallas belonging to the Trojans was supposed to have been preserved within her sanctuary, having been brought into Italy by Æneas.

Under

Under the reign of Commodus, this month was called, by way of flattery, Amazonius, in honour of a courtesan whom that prince passionately loved, and had got painted like an Amazon\*; but it only kept the name during that emperor's life. At the latter end of this month the Romans had the *juveniles ludi* or *youthful sports*; and the country people kept the feast of the goddess Vacuna† in the fields, having then gathered in their fruits and sown their corn; whence seems to be derived our popular festival called harvest-home. In our climate December is, however, one of the most unpleasant months in the whole year.

No mark of vegetable life is seen,  
No bird to bird repeats his tuneful call,  
Save the dark leaves of some rude evergreen,  
Save the lone red-breast on the moss-grown wall.

SCOTT.

Shakespeare thus notices the gloominess of this month.

What should we speak of  
When we are old as you? When we shall hear  
The rain and wind beat dark December‡.

\* See Exercises on the Globes, Art. Caput Medusa.

† Vacuna presided over repose and leisure, as the word (*vacare*) indicates.

‡ See April.



On the 21st of this month occurs the *winter solstice*, or shortest day.

Let the plowmen's prayer  
Be for moist solstices, and winters fair.

MAY'S VIRGIL.

FRENCH MONTHS as they agree with the  
ENGLISH CALENDAR.

L'AUTOMNE.

AUTUMN\*.

Vendemaire. 1—10.

Sept. 22—Oct. 1.

Brumaire . . . 1—11.

Oct. 22—Nov. 1.

Frimaire . . . 1—11.

Nov. 21—Dec. 1.

L'HIVER.

WINTER†.

Nivose . . . . 1—12.

Dec. 21—Jan. 1.

Pluviose . . . 1—13.

Jan. 20—Feb. 1.

Ventose . . . . 1—11.

Feb. 19—Mar. 1.

\* Autumn is the season of the year between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the equinox, Sept 23, and ending at the solstice; popularly, autumn comprises August, September, and October.

Autumn nodding o'er the yellow plain,  
Comes jovial on.

THOMSON.

† Winter is the cold season of the year, beginning at the solstice, December 21.

After summer evermore succeeds  
The barren winter with his nipping cold.

SHAKESPEARE.

LE

LE PRINTEMPS.

Germinal . . . 1—12.  
 Floreal . . . . 1—12.  
 Prairial . . . . 1—13.

L'ETE.

Messidor . . . 1—13.  
 Thermidor . . 1—14.  
 Fructidor . . . 1—15.

SPRING\*.

Mar. 21—Apr. 1.  
 Apr. 20—May 1.  
 May 20—June 1.

SUMMER†.

June 19—July 1.  
 July 19—Aug. 1.  
 Aug. 18—Sept. 1.

While *thus* revolving SEASONS roll,  
 Obsequious to GOD's wise control,  
 Obedient to HIS plan;  
 With silent eloquence they preach,  
 The most important lessons teach,  
 To cold unthinking man.

\* Spring, the vernal season, is the time when plants rise and vegetate: it begins at the equinox, which happens, in the present year 1799, on the 20th of March, at 17 minutes past two o'clock in the afternoon. See White's Ephemeris.

Come, gentle spring, ethereal mildness, come,  
 And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud  
 Upon our plains descend.

THOMSON.

† Summer is the season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice, viz. on the 21st of June.

Child of the sun,  
 See sultry summer comes.

THOMSON.

Behold

Behold thyself reflected here !  
 The SPRING proclaims thine infant year ;  
 Gay life the SUMMER's bloom ;  
 Mild AUTUMN speaks maturer age,  
 Confirms thee *fool*, or hails thee *sage* ;  
 While WINTER shews the tomb.

CUNNINGHAM.

NAMES OF FRENCH MONTHS IN ENGLISH.

Vendemaire, *vintage* ; Brumaire, *fog* ; Frimaire, *frost* ; Nivose, *snow* ; Pluviose, *rain* ; Ventose, *wind* ; Germinal, *spring* ; Floreal, *flowers* ; Prairial, *meadows* ; Messidor, *harvest* ; Thermidor, *hot* ; Fructidor, *fruits*.

Each month is divided into three decades, the days of which are named from the Latin, in the following manner :

1 Primodi, 2 Duodi, 3 Tridi, 4 Quartidi, 5 Quintidi, 6 Sextidi, 7 Septidi, 8 Octodi, 9 Nonodi, and 10 Decadi ; which last is also termed the day of rest.

The five days which remain to complete the year are called SANS CULOTIDES, and are occupied in festivals, dedicated to *Virtue*, *Genius*, *Liberty*, *Reason*, and *Opinion*. These days correspond with the 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 of our September.

The intercalary day, happening every fourth year, is denominated LA SANS CULOTIDE, on which the national oath, " TO LIVE FREE OR DIE," is to be renewed.

A YEAR.

A YEAR. A year, in the full extent of the word, is a system, or cycle of several months; usually twelve. Others define year, in the general, as a period, or space of time, measured by the revolution of some celestial body in its orbit. Thus, the times wherein Jupiter, Saturn, the sun, moon, &c. finish their revolutions, and return to the same point of the zodiac, are respectively called the years of Jupiter, and Saturn; and the solar, and the lunar years.

Year, properly, and by way of eminence so called, is the *Solar Year*; or the space of time wherein the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic. This, by the observations of the most celebrated astronomers, contains 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes; which is the quantity of the year assumed by the authors of the Gregorian calendar; though some make it a few seconds, and others a whole minute less. But, in the civil, or popular account, this year only contains 365 days; except every fourth, which comprehends 366. See December 15, 1582.

The Egyptians are said to have been the first who fixed the length of the year, making it to consist of 360 days, which they separated into 12 months, in order that it might agree with the course of the moon: five days more were afterwards added; and the same thing was done among the Greeks  
by



by Thales\*. But the Jews, Syrians, Ethiopians, Romans, Persians, and Arabs, had all years of different lengths. The apparent vicissitudes of the seasons, arising from the various positions of the sun, seem to have first given occasion to this institution; and as it was necessary that the length of the period should be adapted to comprehend all the varieties of this kind which could possibly happen, the principal point was to make the same parts of the year agree with the same seasons. But as different nations could make use of various methods for this purpose, they would not all choose the same point of the ecliptic, for the beginning of the year, nor be entirely agreed about the exact time of the revolution. The day on which the year commences, is, also, different in different countries. William the Conqueror, having been crowned on the first of January†, gave occasion, as Stow observes, to the English to begin their year at that

\* Thales was born at Miletus, in Asia Minor, about 641 years B. C. He was the first of the Greeks who laid the foundations of astronomy: he explained the causes of eclipses and predicted one; he taught that the earth was round, and divided it into five zones; he discovered the solstices and equinoxes, divided the year into 365 days, and, according to Cicero, was the most illustrious of the SEVEN WISE MEN.

The seven sages of Greece, as generally given, were Thales, Solon, Chilo, Pittacus, Bias, Cleobulus, and Periander; though some have substituted others.

† See January 1, 1067.

time,

time, in order to make it agree with the most remarkable period of their history\*. The Mahometans begin their year on the day when the sun enters Aries; the Persians in the month which answers to our June; the Chinese and Indians with the first new moon which happens in March; and the Mexicans on the 23d of February, at which time the verdure, in that country, first begins to appear. It may not, perhaps, be improper to subjoin, that notwithstanding the day wherein the year commences, has always been very different, in different nations, yet in all has it been held in great veneration. Among the Romans, the first and last day of the year were consecrated to Janus†. To them we owe the ceremony of wishing a *happy new year*; which appears to be very ancient. Before the first day was spent, they not only visited and complimented each other, but also presented strenæ‡,

\* Though the historical year began in England on the day of the circumcision, *i. e.* the first of January (on which day the German and Italian year also begins) yet the civil or legal year did not commence till the day of Annunciation, *i. e.* on the 25th of March. The part of the year between those two terms was usually expressed both ways, as 1748-9, or 1748 $\frac{8}{9}$ . But by the Act for altering the style, the civil year now begins with January 1.

† See January, page 300.

‡ Presents made on the first day of the year were called strenæ.

and

and offered vows to the gods for the preservation of each other, as we learn from Lucian, Ovid, and Pliny.

Since the time of the Conqueror, the king's patents, charters, proclamations, and the acts of parliament, have been generally dated by the year of the king's reign; *e. g.* the TITHING INCOME TAX of the current year 1799, which extorts a tenth of his earnings from every "living wight" in the land whose never-ceasing "sweat's-worth" obtains him £200 a year or upwards, is entitled "AN ACT OF THE 39TH OF HIS PRESENT MAJESTY."

Far be it from the compiler of this work to unite, in sentiment or practice, with those who "grudging give what public needs require;" yet it cannot but be thought a hardship bordering on injustice, to tax in the very same proportion the man who, labouring hard not only from "morn to dewy eve," but even till midnight, or later, procures £200 a year for the decent support of a wife and large family; and him who, a bachelor, perhaps, without a single incumbrance, can lead an useless life of indolence on the income of a fixed annuity, landed property, &c. &c. to the same amount. Unfortunately, the imposers of our public burdens are not men whose situations in life can make them feel their weight or inconvenience. It is, however, some consolation to reflect, that our  
refathers

forefathers were *rather worfe* dealt with by Cardinal Wolsey\* :

The subjects' grief  
Comes through *Commissions*, which compel from each  
The *sixth part* of his substance ; —————  
————— And the pretence for this  
Is nam'd our *wars in France* : This makes bold mouths ;  
Tongues spit their duties out, and cold hearts freeze  
Allegiance in them, &c.

SHAKESPEARE†.

We

\* See November 28, 1530.

† Thus it appears that the Income Tax is not absolutely a novelty in this country. RAPIN says, that in 1512, the Parliament granted a subsidy of two-fifteenths from the Commons, and two-tenths from the Clergy, to enable the King to enter into a War with France ; a War that was undertaken *solely to oblige the Pope*, without the interest or concern of the people of England ! Though very unsuccessfully commenced, yet Henry was deluded by his *Foreign Allies* to persevere ; and on the 4th of November, in the same year, the Commons, *without examining too closely* the reasons which induced him to take arms, granted him a further subsidy, &c.

In the year 1522, HENRY having again, *without cause*, proclaimed War against France, he did not dare to call a Parliament to demand a subsidy ; and it was now that Cardinal WOLSEY proposed a *general loan* of a *tenth* of the property of his laity subjects, and a fourth of the clergy. But now comes the *difference*.—The London Merchants were the most strenuous *opposers* of the levying this Tax. They were required to declare *upon oath* the real value of their effects ; but  
Y they



We shall conclude this unpleasant subject by adopting the language of an admired modern poet :

ENGLAND, with all thy faults, I love thee still—  
My country! and, while yet a nook is left  
Where English minds and manners may be found,  
Shall be constrain'd to love thee.

COWPER.

they firmly refused, alleging it was not possible for them to give an exact account of their effects, part whereof was in the hands of correspondents in foreign countries. At length, by agreement, the King was pleased to accept of a *sum according to their own calculation of themselves.*

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\* Atterbury was born at Middleton, or Milton-Keynes, near Newport-Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire.

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\* Akenfide is sometimes so called.

† Bafil, Bafle, and Bale, denote the same place.

\* Bassano is a town in the district of Venice, on the river Brante.

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\* Calvary was a small eminence or hill adjacent to Jerusalem, appropriated to the execution of malefactors; and was the spot where Jesus Christ suffered the ignominious death of crucifixion between two thieves. See Luke xxiii. 33.



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\* Dr. Doddridge died at Lisbon, whither he went for the recovery of his health; and his remains were interred in the burying-ground belonging to the British factory there.

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\* A city in Tuscany, Italy. See Newton's Milton.

† A delightful village twelve miles from Rome, built upon the spot where the ancient Tusculum was situated: in the neighbourhood was the celebrated Tusculan villa of Cicero.

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\* David Garrick was born at Hereford; performed his noviciate as an actor at Ipswich; and expired at his house in the Adelphi, London.

† Dr. Garth was born in Yorkshire; and interred at Harrow on the Hill near London.

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\* This elegant scholar and polite writer has just paid the great debt of nature, in the 80th year of his age. He expired at Bath, on the 14th of March 1799. Besides Pliny's Epistles, he translated some of Cicero's works; wrote "Fitzosborne's Letters;" and "Memoirs of a late eminent Advocate and Member of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's-Inn." The excellent person whose character is delineated in this last performance was Mr. Melmoth's father, and author of an admirable work, entitled, "The great Importance of a Religious Life," which has had a very extensive circulation.

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\* Nain, or Naim, was a city in Palestine, or the Holy Land, and situated about two miles from Mount Tabor, West of the lake of Genesareth, or sea of Cimmeritis. See Palaiet's Atlas. See Luke vii. 8—11.

† Onore is a sea-port of the peninsula of Hindooistan, on the coast of Malabar, about 400 miles S. by E. of Bombay.

‡ See Queen Mary, consort of William III.

§ The palace of Oranienbaum was built by the famous Prince Mentchikoff, in 1727, as his country residence; on whose fall it reverted to the crown. It stands on the coast of the gulph of Finland, forty versts

¶ A Russian verst is nearly two English miles.

from



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from Peterburgh, eight from Peterhoff, seven from the island of Cronstadt, and has a beautiful prospect of the ships, galleots, &c. which are constantly passing in the summer season. See Coxe's Travels, or the "Life of the Empress Catharine II," Vol. I. p. 292. Edit. 2.

\* See Tomkins.

Portland-

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\* This pleasing writer died April 24, 1799.

† Sir Hans Sloane was born at Killileagh, in the county of Down, Ireland, in 1660.

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\* Having ſome time previously to its publication emitted a favourable prediction concerning Mr. Tomkins's beautiful Tranſcript of Lord Nelson's Letter, it is with no ſmall degree of ſatisfaction that we now inform our young readers, that that unrivalled ſpecimen of elegant penmanſhip has obtained, for its ingenious and worthy author, the moſt flattering encomiums of his friends, the unanimous thanks of the Court



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of Common-Council, the approbation of their Majesties, to whom it was presented by Mr. Tomkins, and the admiration of the public in general.

\* Is the valley of Arno, or a valley there. The river Arno runs through Tuscany in Italy.

† George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was born August 20, 1592, at Brookeby, in Leicestershire.

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\* General Wolfe was born at Westerham, in the county of Kent, January 2, 1727.

This place had also the honour of giving birth to that eminent defender of civil and religious liberty, Bishop Hoadley.

† Wren was born at Knoyle in Wiltshire, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

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